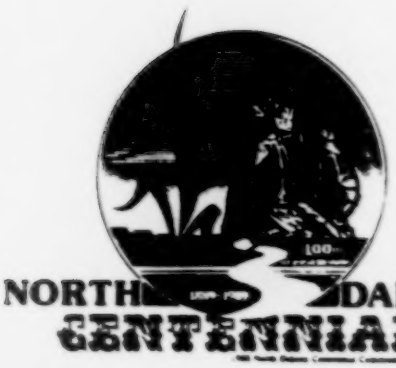
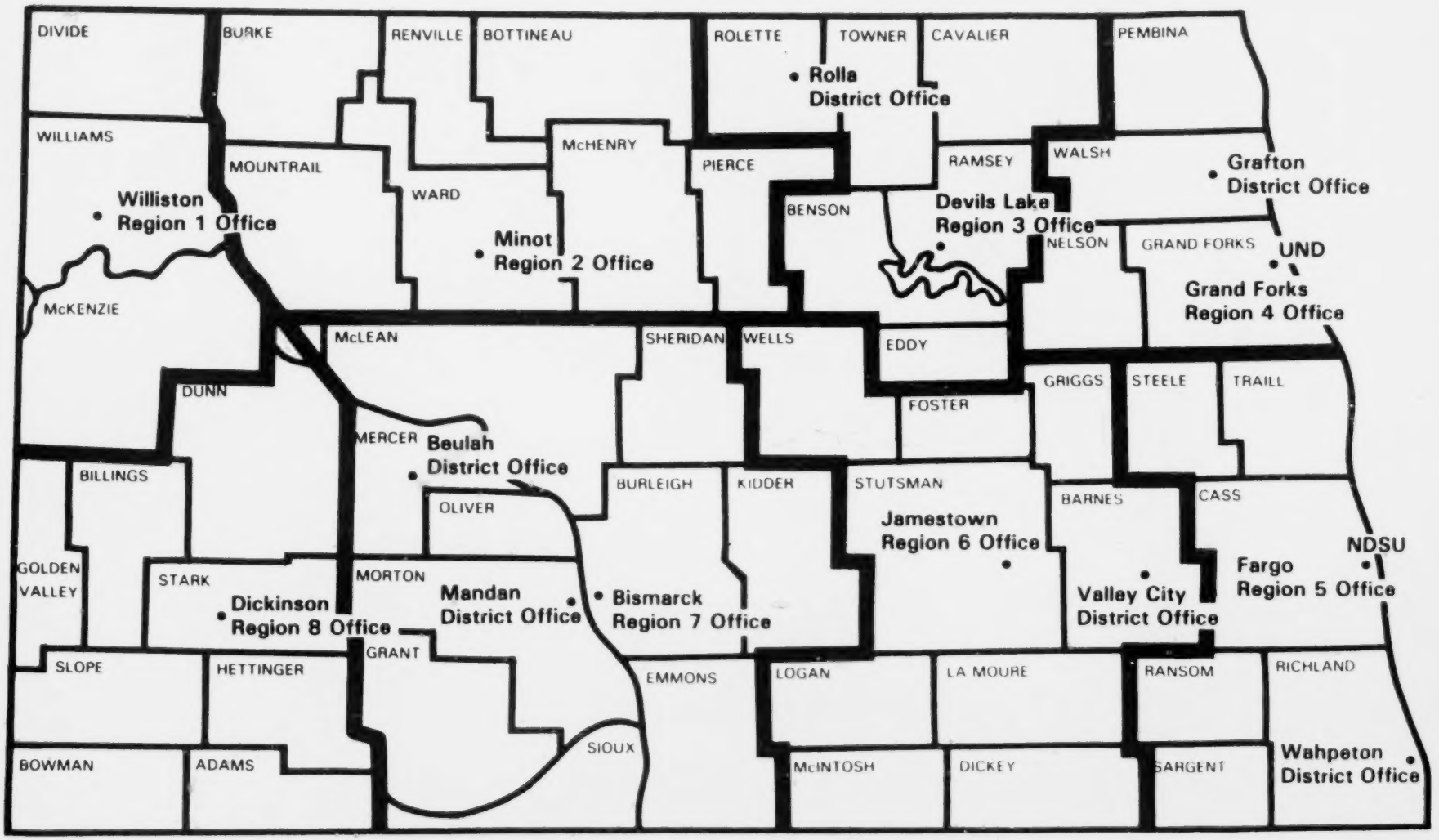
JOB SERVICE of North Dakota

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT 1989



JOB SERVICE North Dakota

Job Service Region and District Offices



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ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT
1989

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA
1000 EAST DIVIDE
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501

MICHEAL V. DEISZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PREPARED BY

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
TOM PEDERSON, CHIEF

TOM GALLAGHER, PRIMARY RESEARCHER
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT

FEBRUARY 1989

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I. Introduction to the Labor Market

The purpose of the Annual Planning Report is to present a comprehensive review of recent economic events and employment trends that are likely to influence labor market developments in North Dakota during 1989 and 1990.

Description of the labor market relies primarily upon three sources of information: the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) sample survey of establishment payrolls, and employer Unemployment Insurance (UI) payroll tax records.

The Current Population Survey of households asks people about their work experiences in the labor market, frequency of dual job holding, periods of unemployment, and absence from the labor market entirely. The Current Population Survey is used to measure characteristics of people and their interaction with the labor market.

In sharp contrast, the Current Employment Statistics survey of nonfarm establishments asks a sample of employers in each state to provide counts of the number of jobs worked in their establishments. These sample data are then used to create preliminary estimates of employment (number of jobs worked) for each industry in the current month. Because this survey asks questions about jobs in establishments, it does not generate information about self-employed (e.g., farm operators) individuals.

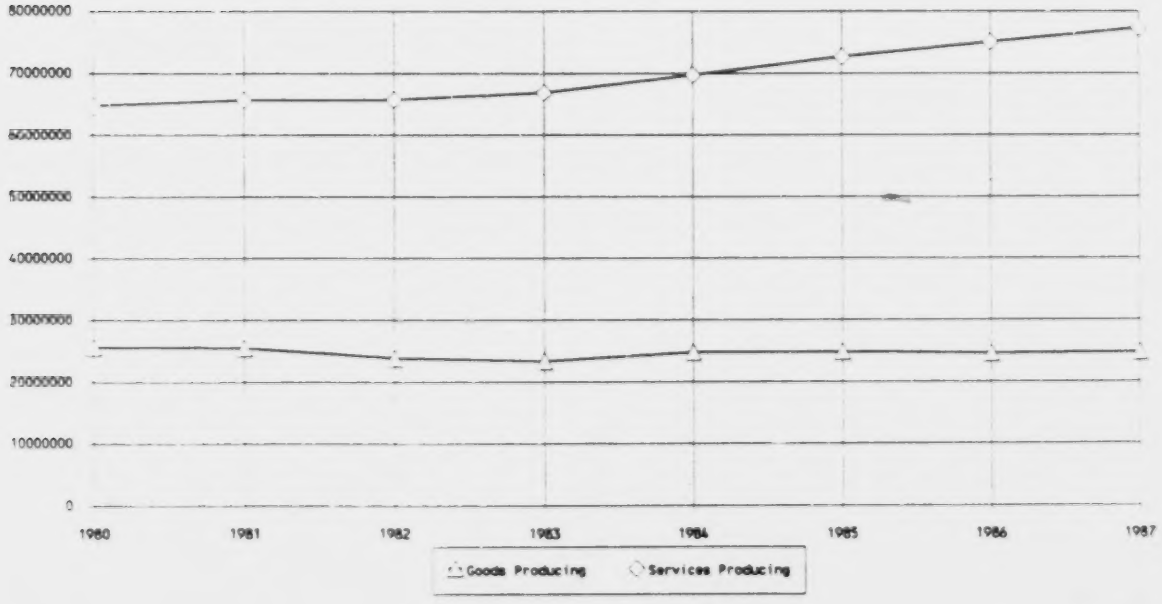
Most nonfarm jobs are covered by unemployment insurance.[1] Preliminary Current Employment Statistics estimates are revised, usually several months after their first publication, with the use of quarterly unemployment insurance payroll tax filings. Employer tax filings, in addition, are the source of information about employee wages. Wage data, in turn, makes up a major component of

---

[1]Employees of churches, independent insurance agents, the military, employees of certain nonprofit organizations, the railroad, and certain self-employed individuals are not covered under state unemployment insurance programs.

Employment by Source, Annual Averages for the United States:
1980 - 1987

Current Employment Statistics Estimates of Jobs in Goods Producing and
Services Producing Industries for the United States: 1980 - 1987



personal income estimates published by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

From 1986 to 1987, the number of persons employed (household survey) rose from an annual average of 109.6 to 112.4 million (Geographic Profile 1987).[2] This rapid increase in persons employed was associated with a drop in the unemployment rate from 7 to 6.2 percent. By the fall of 1988, the number of persons employed had increased to 115.5 million (seasonally-adjusted data for October) and the unemployment rate had decreased to 5.3 percent (Economic Indicators 1988).

Even though the unemployment rate has dropped, and the number of persons employed has increased dramatically, the job worked in 1988 is substantially different from the job of just a few years ago. And this is the case in at least two different ways: Rapid technological innovation has made the job in the goods-producing sector a far more productive job. And, secondly, net job growth has been restricted largely to services-producing industries.

Current Employment Statistics estimates indicate that the nonfarm **goods-producing** industries of mining, manufacturing, and construction comprised 25.7 million jobs in 1980 and have failed to increase to that level since. Jobs in goods-producing industries were at an annual average level of 24.9 million jobs during 1987. At the same time, however, jobs in the **services-producing** industries of transportation, wholesale and retail trade, finance, services and government increased from an estimated 64.7 million jobs in 1980, to 77.2 million jobs in 1987 -- by 2.6% per year (Employment and Earnings 1988:45).

One of the main reasons employment in the goods-producing sector fell in 1982 and 1983, and has failed to reach the 25 million level since that time, is the value of the U.S. dollar. In 1982, on an annual average basis, the U.S. dollar was worth 249.06 Japanese Yen and 2.43 German Marks (data -- Federal Reserve Bulletin). In 1983, its value had risen to 2.55 Marks and by 1984 to 2.84 Marks. What this meant was that "more and more of U.S.

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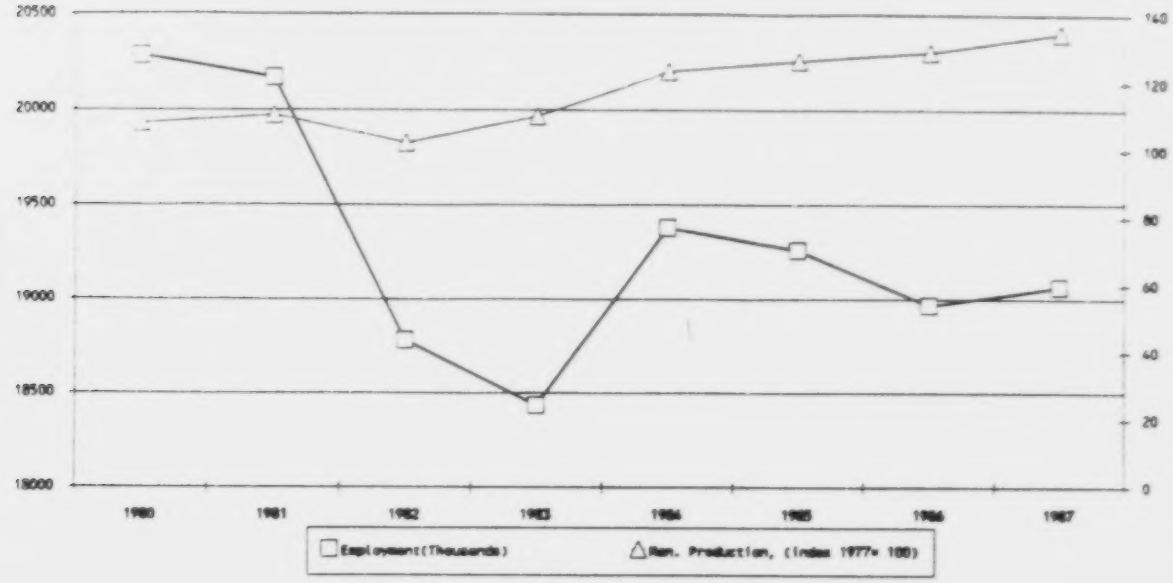
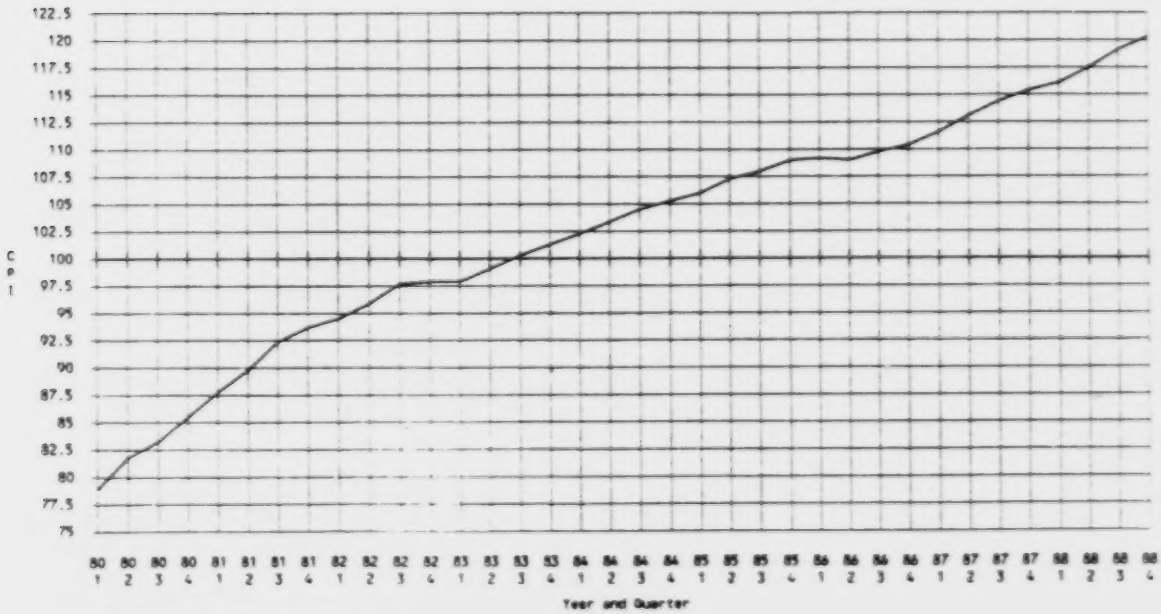
[2]Indicates literature cited.

Current Employment Statistics Estimates of Jobs in Manufacturing, and Index of Manufacturing Industrial Production for the United States: 1980 - 1981



Consumer Price Index, U.S. City (Quarterly) Average 1983=100



demand was being satisfied by imports made cheap by a rising dollar" (Hymans et al., 1988:3). As a consequence, employment in one of the chief industrial sectors within the nonfarm goods-producing sector, manufacturing, fell substantially. "Finally, in the early months of 1985, the dollar peaked ...(and then)... fell without stop for nearly two and one-half years ... By the second half of 1986 we were just beginning to feel the stimulative effects of dollar depreciation; export quantities were strengthening and manufacturing production was picking up ... What (has) kept the economy growing since ... the latter part of 1986 (is) the declining dollar (and) the resulting improvement in U.S. competitiveness..." (Hymans et al., 1988:3-5).

However, even though **industrial production** (chart data -- Economic Indicators) in the manufacturing sector has shown steady increases in response to the increased domestic and foreign competitiveness of U.S. manufactured goods, the number of **jobs in manufacturing** has failed to return to its 1980 level of 20.3 million. One of the key reasons employment has failed to keep pace with growth in the rate of production is the rapid change in productivity brought about by the introduction of new technologies.

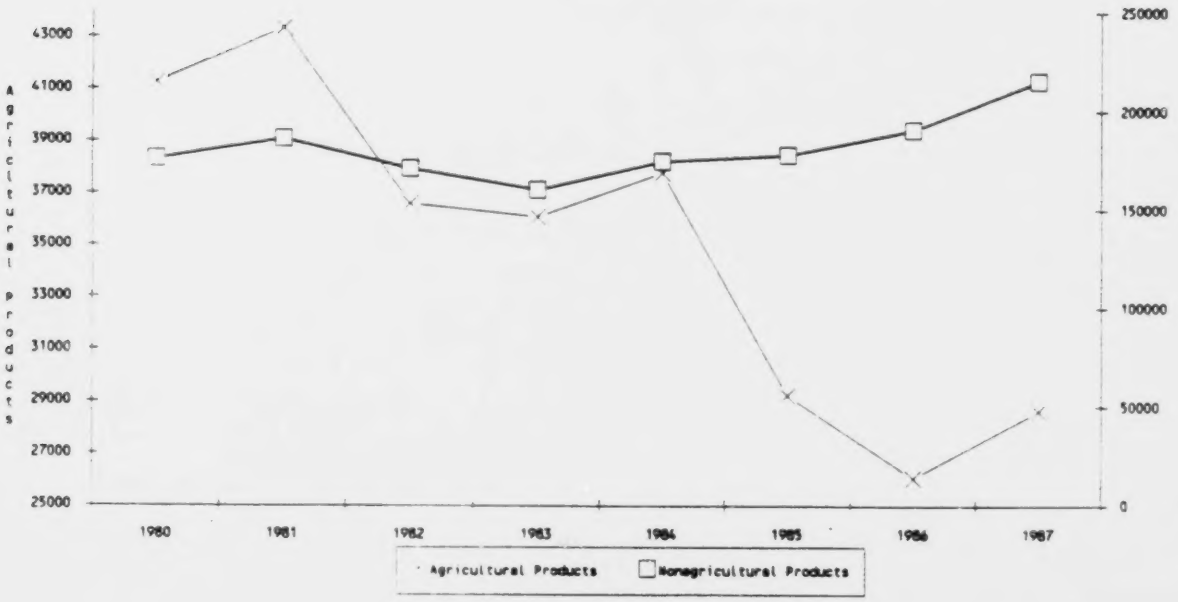
New technologies in the work place means that even though old markets can be regained, fewer jobs are needed to produce the same amount of goods. New types of jobs in manufacturing, as a result of the rapid introduction of new technology, means that the skills required of workers have changed and shifted from an emphasis on physical ability to cognitive skills. The extent of the change brought about by new technologies and methods of production not only means that the content of old jobs has changed, but that the production process itself now involves occupations that have emerged since the beginning of the decade. In terms of forecast employment levels, manufacturing jobs are expected to grow at a modest 0.4 percent per year over the 1987-91 period. On the other hand, the number of payroll jobs in nonmanufacturing are expected to grow at a rate of 1.9 percent (data -- Wharton Econometric 1988a:4.8-4.9).

But all sectors of the U.S. economy engaged in foreign

Foreign Exchange Rates; Units per U.S. Dollar

(Deutsch Mark & Canadian Dollar Left Scale, Japanese Yen Right Scale)

U.S. Exports of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Products: 1980-1987
(millions of dollars)



competition have not responded in equal and favorable ways to the fall in the value of the dollar. The **value of agricultural exports** (chart data -- Survey of Current Business), for example, fell precipitously from 1981 to 1982 and 1983. Then, while **nonagricultural product** exports expanded, the value of agricultural exports fell again in 1985 and 1986. Although showing some recovery in 1987 and 1988, agriculture may experience more long-term difficulty than manufacturing in recovering export values equivalent to the 1980-81 period:

> "Strong grain and oilseed prices during the 1970s and the strong U.S. dollar in the early 1980s encouraged large investments in agriculture and farm input industries in many parts of the world. Investments included machinery, fertilizer and chemical production capacity, land clearing, drainage, irrigation, development of improved varieties, and related production-increasing activities. Since these investments have been made, they will continue to be used in production for an extended period of time, even with the recent low levels of dollar-denominated world grain prices" (Wisner and Tabesh 1988:70).

The positive effects of change in the value of the dollar, then, are not expected to be either straightforward nor evenly distributed in time among all industries.

Moreover, even though the manufacturing sector is expected to see expanded economic activity over 1989 and 1990, competing more favorably in both the export and domestic market, the relationship between increased economic activity and employment growth has changed. This is true not only because of rapid advances in technology, but also because we as a nation are producing fewer of the goods we consume. As the value of the dollar has diminished, the cost of many imported (especially durable) goods has increased and consumer price inflation has begun to rise. In addition to "import inflation," consumer prices are bid higher by "high levels of resource utilization" which is demonstrated, for example, by a low national unemployment rate (Hymans et al., 1988:8). According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) increased on an annual average basis by 3.6 percent from 1986 to

1987 and then by 4.1 percent in 1988. The rate of inflation is forecast to rise to 4.7 percent in 1989, pushing towards 5.1 percent in 1991 (data -- Wharton Econometric 1988b:1.6).

The problem posed by higher rates of inflation is that in order to attract the foreign resources needed to finance the U.S. federal budget deficit, interest rates must rise. "The deficit has been financed, in part, by an inflow of foreign capital to earn high U.S. real (inflation-adjusted) interest rates" (Wisner and Tabesh 1988:70). Rising interest rates will, of course, put downward pressure on job creation over the forecast horizon.

The labor market in the 1980s has undergone a period of rapid transition. At times, the change has been rapid enough to cause severe dislocations for people, industries, communities, and regions of the country. The severity of the dislocations in the labor market, as well as the anticipated further rapid rate of change, puts into sharp contrast the points of view about where new jobs are taking us, and at the same time, places increased pressure on the systems that develop information about new jobs.

> "Periods of rapid technological change and international redistribution of labor, such as the one currently being experienced by the world's economies, are by definition fraught with uncertainty. At such times governments compensate their inability to forecast the future by keeping a close watch on current developments. Public Employment Services constitute the perfect tool for keeping track of what is happening on the labor market. To their traditional function of maintaining and processing statistics on job seekers, vacancies and placements, Public Employment Services have increasingly added that of keeping abreast of changes in job content, analyzing the reasons for imbalances in job supply and demand, and adjusting the provision of skills to meet the new needs felt by the labor market as quickly as possible. Already useful as job creators, Public Employment Services are indispensable in the present situation where both theorists and practitioners are at a loss to say what tomorrow's labor market will be like." (Ricca 1988:28)

There can be no doubt, however, that sharp disagreement exists over the character of the new labor market: the quality of new jobs, how job openings are to be met, who will fill these new jobs and,

indeed, over how new jobs are created. "There has been," for example, "tremendous job growth in the service sector in the U.S. However, there is an increasing concern over the 'quality' of these jobs; the major focus has been on their earnings level. This is part of a growing debate in the U.S. about whether real wages are rising, falling or unchanging over time" (Bednarzik 1988:127 -- also, see Jencks et al., 1988). Clearly, the debate over the quality of, and earnings associated with, new jobs implies political consequences for the way policy makers define and interact with the economic system that creates these jobs.

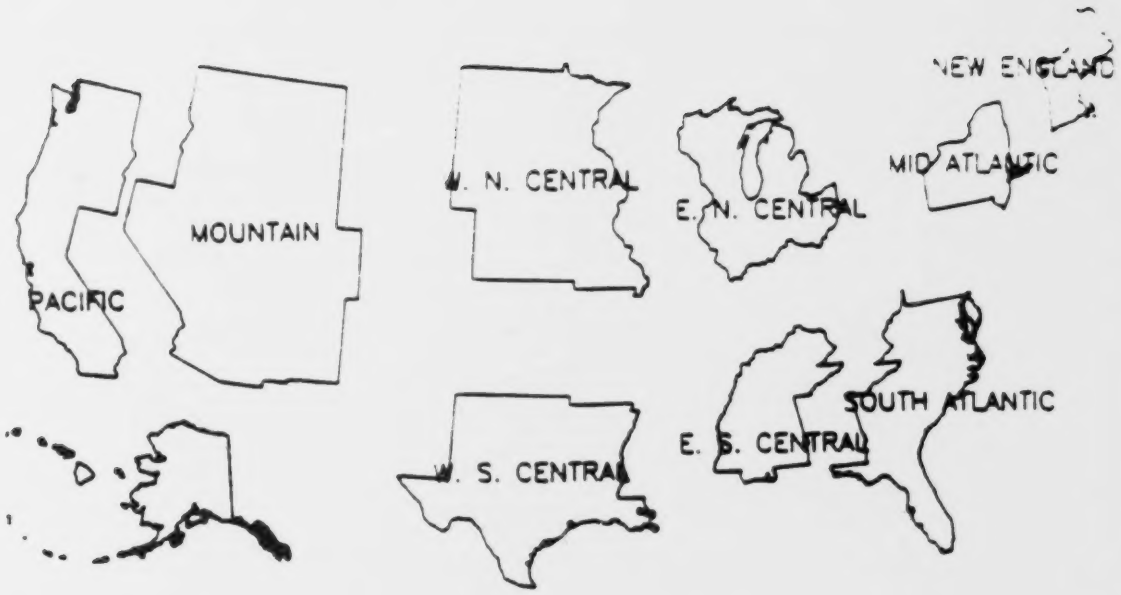
What these debates, and the pressing need for new information, have taught us is that jobs must be studied not simply in terms of their net gain or loss but in terms of their characteristics, and <u>especially</u> in terms of the economic and demographic context within which they are created. Jobs exist within the context of communities. The economics of communities, in turn, depend upon broader trade areas and markets. A community's labor market, then, cannot be studied in the absence of broader economic forces. In addition, jobs are multidimensional with respect to earnings, potential for upward mobility, quality, and characteristics of the skills required (occupational classification). Jobs are also organized in time and space and through formal bureaucratic structures (firms). Firms are goal-directed and pursue (more or less) common activities. These activities can be used to classify firms as engaging in industrially discrete economic activity. Using these definitions, the chapters that follow will emphasize key dimensions of employment and attempt to show how they are linked together.

II. The Regional Context

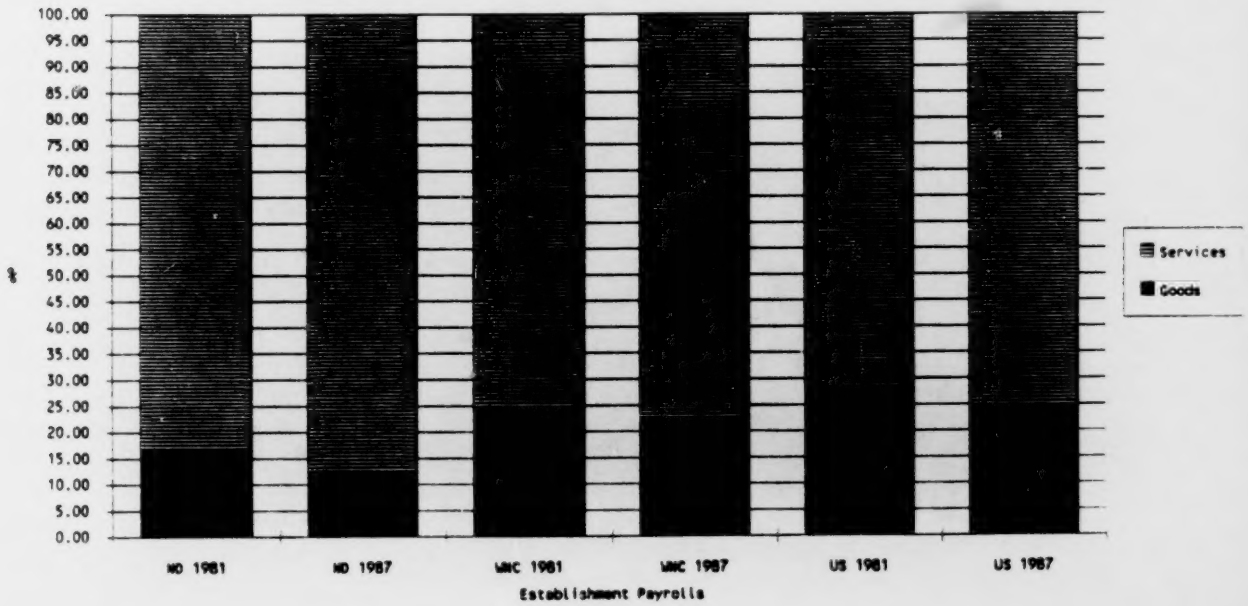
Although unique within the nation, North Dakota has much in common with neighboring states and especially those prairie states comprising the Great Plains. The Plains states tend to be comparatively large, sparsely populated, remote from major population centers, and experience relatively low and unpredictable amounts of precipitation. These states also tend to rely upon agriculture and the primary exploitation of natural resources as the foundations of their economies. To the extent that neighboring states share these features, their labor markets can be expected to develop along similar lines.

Employment growth rates in the Census Bureau's West North Central Region were much slower than for the nation over the 1981-1987 period. On an annual basis, establishment payroll employment in the nation grew at a rate of 2.0 percent per year from 1981 to 1987 (data -- Employment and Earnings). In the West North Central Region, employment grew at an annual rate of 1.35 percent. But the growth was not evenly spread throughout the region. Led by their urban centers, Missouri and Minnesota experienced growth rates which were nearly as great as the nation's. South Dakota experienced a growth rate of 1.33 percent. The remaining four states, however, grew at rates of under 1 percent.

The industrial composition of the nonagricultural labor market also changed between 1981 and 1987. Nationally, goods-producing employment decreased from 27.97 to 24.37 percent (-3.6%) of total nonagricultural employment. In the region, employment in goods-producing industries fell at a slower rate of -2.4 percent to 22.32 percent of all nonagricultural jobs. In North Dakota, however, the decrease in the number of goods-producing jobs fell by 4.4 percent to 12.14 percent of all jobs. North Dakota's greater reliance on mining and relative lack of manufacturing jobs offers a partial explanation for the contrast between the state, region and nation in the rate of shift from goods-producing to services-producing jobs. Several other states in the region depend less on mining and



Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in Goods Producing and Services Producing Industries for North Dakota, the West North Central Region, and the United States 1981 and 1987



more on manufacturing employment as the major component in the goods- producing sector of their economy. These states have been in a better position to take advantage of export markets as the value of the dollar fell. Consequently, by 1987, North Dakota's nonfarm labor market was even more services industries dominated than either the region or the nation.

Historically, the West North Central Region, and more recently North Dakota in particular, have experienced labor force participation rates[1] substantially greater than those found in the nation (data -- Geographic Profiles). Viewed as a regional phenomenon, high labor force participation rates for males are associated with agricultural self-employment.

On the state level, the recent (1986 and 1987) and rapid loss of jobs (and hours of employment opportunity) in both agricultural and nonagricultural goods-producing industries may be responsible for the dramatic decrease in male participation rates, especially since North Dakota's unemployment rate has remained comparatively low. On the other hand, expansion of employment in services-producing industries has created new opportunities for females just at that point in time when household income has been threatened by the disappearance of employment opportunities in industries (primarily goods-producing) traditionally staffed by males. Female participation rates in North Dakota are now slightly above those for females in the region as a whole and are well above the national participation rate.

But higher labor force participation rates are not necessarily associated with higher earnings rates. Average annual earnings per job in the region, at $17,605, were only 90.3 percent of earnings in the nation in 1986. At the same time, wage and salary earnings per job in North Dakota were only 78.9 percent ($15,384) of national earnings (data -- Bureau of Economic Analysis Table CA30 4/88).

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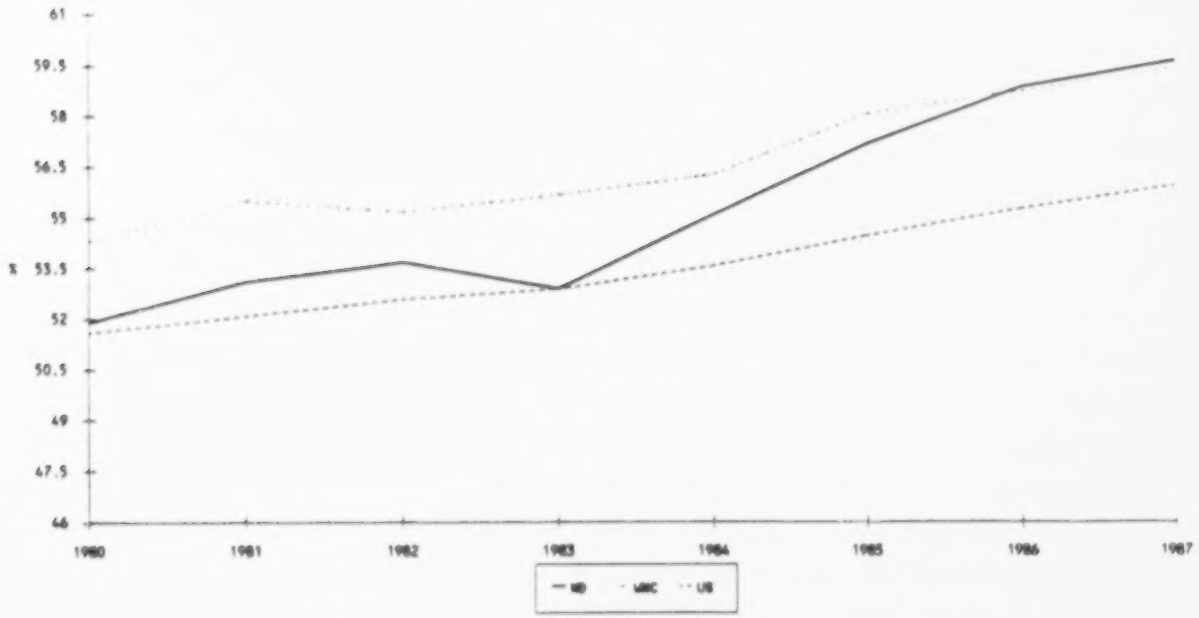
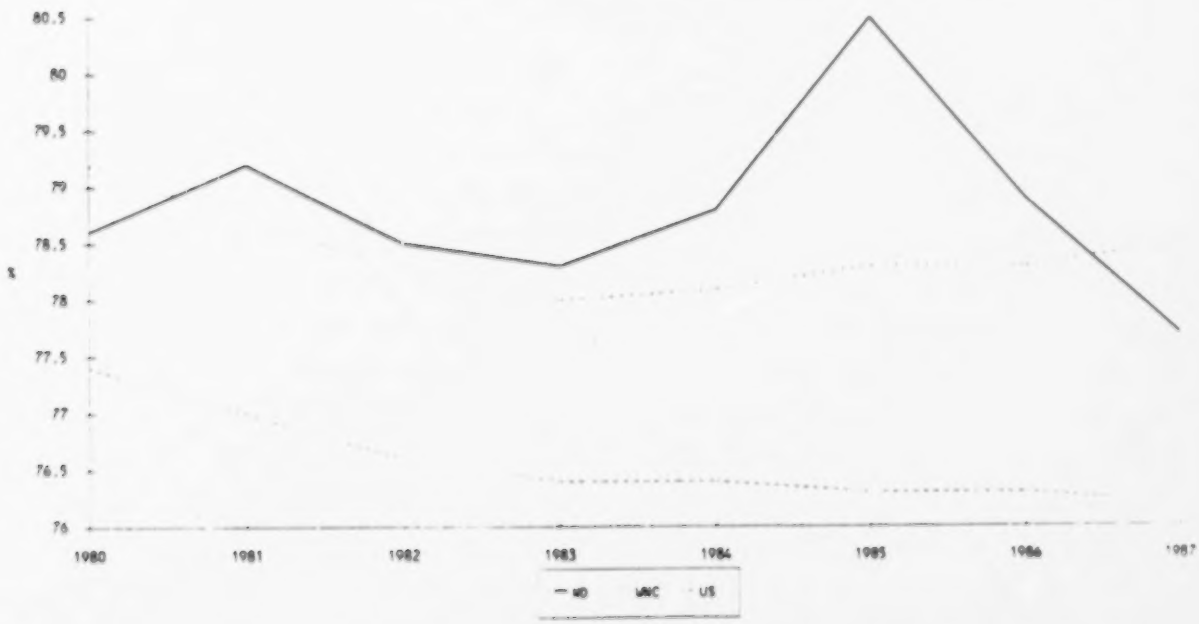
[1]Participation rates are defined as the proportion (expressed as a percent) of the civilian population either working, or not working but actively seeking employment.

Labor Force Participation Rates for Females in North Dakota, the West North Central Region, and The United States: 1980 - 1987



Labor Force Participation Rates for Males in North Dakota, the West North Central Region, and the United States: 1980 - 1987

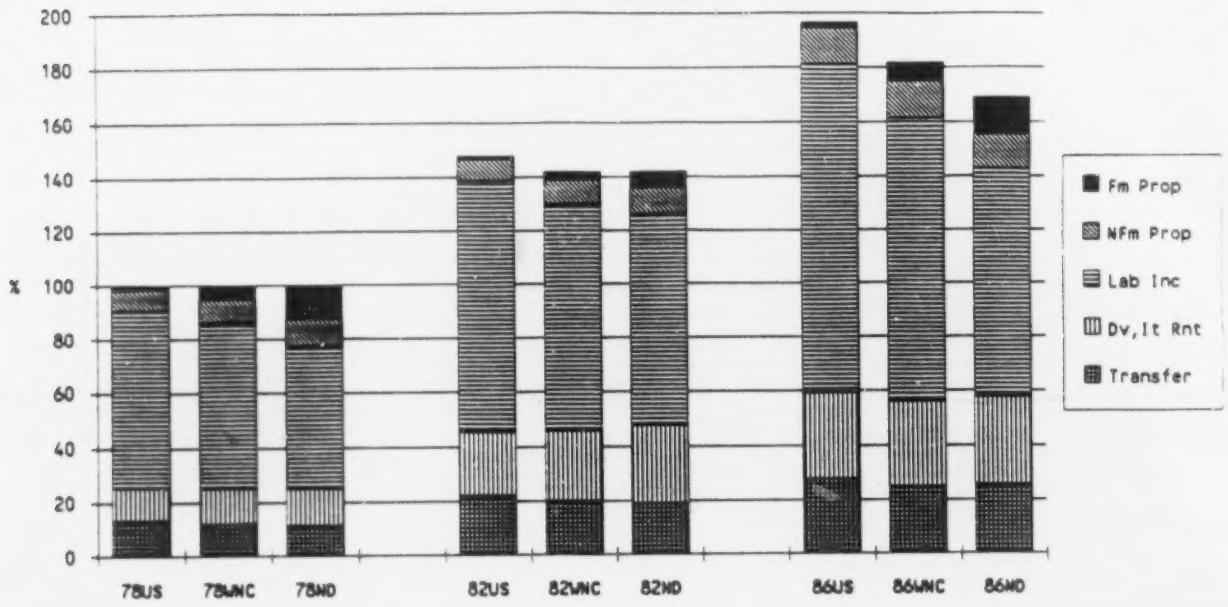


Comparatively low average earnings per job, depressed and volatile agricultural prices, and slow employment growth have combined to keep personal income in the state and region from growing at the national rate.

Between 1978 and 1982, during the energy boom, personal income growth in North Dakota kept pace with regional growth. And regional growth in personal income nearly maintained the growth rate of the recession-torn national economy. In comparison with 1978, personal income in the U.S. grew by 147.9 percent, in the region by 142 percent, and in North Dakota by 141.9 percent by 1982. However, following the collapse of the energy industry and the completion of energy-related construction projects, personal income in North Dakota was unable to keep pace with either the region or the nation. While personal income nearly doubled (196.5% by 1986) in the nation, regional growth stood at a more modest 181.9 percent, and North Dakota's personal income grew to only 168.9 percent of its 1978 value.

Even the fastest employment growth states in the West North Central Region have not sustained the pace of growth at the national level, and that fact serves to highlight the common elements of their labor markets. One of the more dramatic recent illustrations of similar economic and labor market impacts associated with common geographic and climatic conditions has been the lack of precipitation in 1987 and its culmination in the drought of 1988. The lack of snow cover and rainfall in western mountain states served to constrain the availability of comparatively cheap hydroelectric power. To offset the need for increased electrical energy (+3.4% in Table 1), excess capacity in the next least expensive tier of generation (by coal) was increased by 5.6 percent from 1986 to 1987. The expanded generation of electricity from coal, in turn, produces a series of employment impacts in mining, rail transportation, and consumer electricity costs throughout the region. In effect, the increased utilization of coal to generate electricity is much less a state-specific phenomenon than a regional phenomenon.

Major Components of Personal Income for the U.S., West North Central Region, and North Dakota (1978=100)



Major Components of Personal Income for the U.S., West North Central Region, and North Dakota 1986

	United States (000,000 $)	West North Central Region (000 $)	North Dakota (000 $)
Personal Income	3,528,589.0	246,171,771.0	8,446,802.0
Less Soc. Ins. Contribt.	159,458.0	12,816,809.0	503,781.0
Total Income	3,688,047.0	258,988,580.0	8,950,583.0
Transfer Payments	518,848.0	35,338,802.0	1,347,088.0
Unemployment Ins.	16,634.0	1,100,500.0	53,071.0
Retirement & other	457,060.0	31,864,528.0	1,226,254.0
Dividends, Intrst, & Rent	595,579.0	44,882,882.0	1,717,634.0
Labor Income	2,286,137.0	149,604,314.0	4,486,965.0
Wages and Salaries	2,085,171.0	136,341,370.0	4,150,788.0
NonFarm Proprietors Income	252,570.0	19,564,510.0	670,173.0
Farm Propietors Income	34,913.0	9,598,072.0	728,723.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis/Regional Economic Information System (April) 1988 Table CA30.

Table 1: Net Electrical Generation by Census Divisions, Selected States and Selected Sources

Census Division and Selected States	Total, Net Generation (Gigawatthours*)			Net Generation by Coal (Gigawatthours)			Net Generation by Hydroelectric Power (Gigawatthours)		
	1987	1986	% Change 1986-87	1987	1986	% Change 1986-87	1987	1986	% Change 1986-87
New England	87,769	87,550	0.3	16,694	14,149	18.0	4,109	4,809	-14.6
Middle Atlantic	302,262	287,663	5.1	128,159	119,367	7.4	28,365	30,642	-7.4
East North Central	439,070	414,586	5.9	348,837	339,512	2.7	2,503	3,567	-29.8
West North Central	195,217	185,099	5.5	145,249	133,728	8.6	12,034	13,600	-11.5
Iowa	25,543	24,137	5.8	21,700	19,993	8.5	970	952	1.9
Kansas	30,822	29,531	4.4	23,075	21,362	8.0	9	8	7.1
Minnesota	34,406	28,401	21.1	21,627	16,267	33.0	720	936	-23.0
Missouri	55,071	54,201	1.6	47,170	44,856	5.2	1,431	1,996	-28.3
Nebraska	20,489	18,839	8.8	10,153	9,319	8.9	1,567	1,678	-6.6
North Dakota	22,860	22,182	2.0	20,618	19,835	3.9	1,982	2,326	-14.8
South Dakota	6,265	7,808	-19.8	905	2,095	-56.8	5,354	5,704	-6.1
South Atlantic	505,869	483,188	4.7	314,800	301,562	4.4	13,329	8,328	60.0
East South Central	217,490	210,924	3.1	176,677	176,619	0.0	17,962	13,286	35.2
West South Central	342,932	341,902	0.3	161,969	155,814	4.0	7,493	7,737	-3.2
Mountain	216,140	203,110	6.4	162,820	139,768	16.5	33,281	47,021	-29.2
Montana	20,884	22,448	-7.0	11,836	11,469	3.2	8,925	10,857	-17.8
Wyoming	37,370	28,774	29.9	36,535	27,562	32.6	768	1,140	-32.6
Pacific Contiguous	253,349	262,178	-3.4	8,133	5,019	62.0	129,656	161,033	-19.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	11,304	11,110	1.7	263	293	-10.3	887	820	8.1
Total	2,571,401	2,487,310	3.4	1,463,601	1,385,831	5.6	249,618	290,844	-14.4

* Gigawatthour: One billion watthours.

Source: "Electric Power Monthly" Department of Energy/EnergyInformation Administration, DOE/EIA-0226(87/12).

III. Agriculture in North Dakota

Six of the seven states making up the West North Central Region are also found among the top ten agricultural exporting states. And North Dakota's economy is among the most dependent of all states on exports. In Fiscal Year 1986-87, two of every five dollars in cash receipts from farm marketings could be attributed to exports (data -- Wisner and Tabesh 1988:45).

North Dakota's dependence on exports is related, in part, to the structure of its agriculture. North Dakota's agricultural economy is dominated by small grains. In 1986, 68.4 percent of farm cash income came from the sale of crops with receipts from the marketing of livestock and livestock products responsible for the remaining 31.6 percent. More than three-quarters (77.2%) of the income from the marketing of livestock and livestock products was attributable to the sale of meat animals. Cash income from the sale of crops was attributable largely to the sale of two commodities, wheat (45.2%) and barley (13.6%) (data -- Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA45 4/88, and North Dakota Agricultural Statistics 1988:9).

"In the last two fiscal years," Wisner and Tabesh point out, "over 90 percent of U.S. wheat exports moved under some type of government export assistance program" (1988:49). It is not surprising, then, that the long-term outlook for wheat exports will depend on how aggressively the Export Enhancement Program is used. "Other influences on future U.S. wheat exports will include foreign production trends, continued global population growth, and expected modest world economic growth" (Wisner and Tabesh 1988:51). In 1988, "Farm exports continued to gain from the lower dollar, economic growth abroad, and direct export subsidies..." (Drabenstott and Barkema 1988:39). In addition to world economic growth and the positive effects of a less expensive dollar, exports are expected to be influenced in 1989 by the drought of 1988.

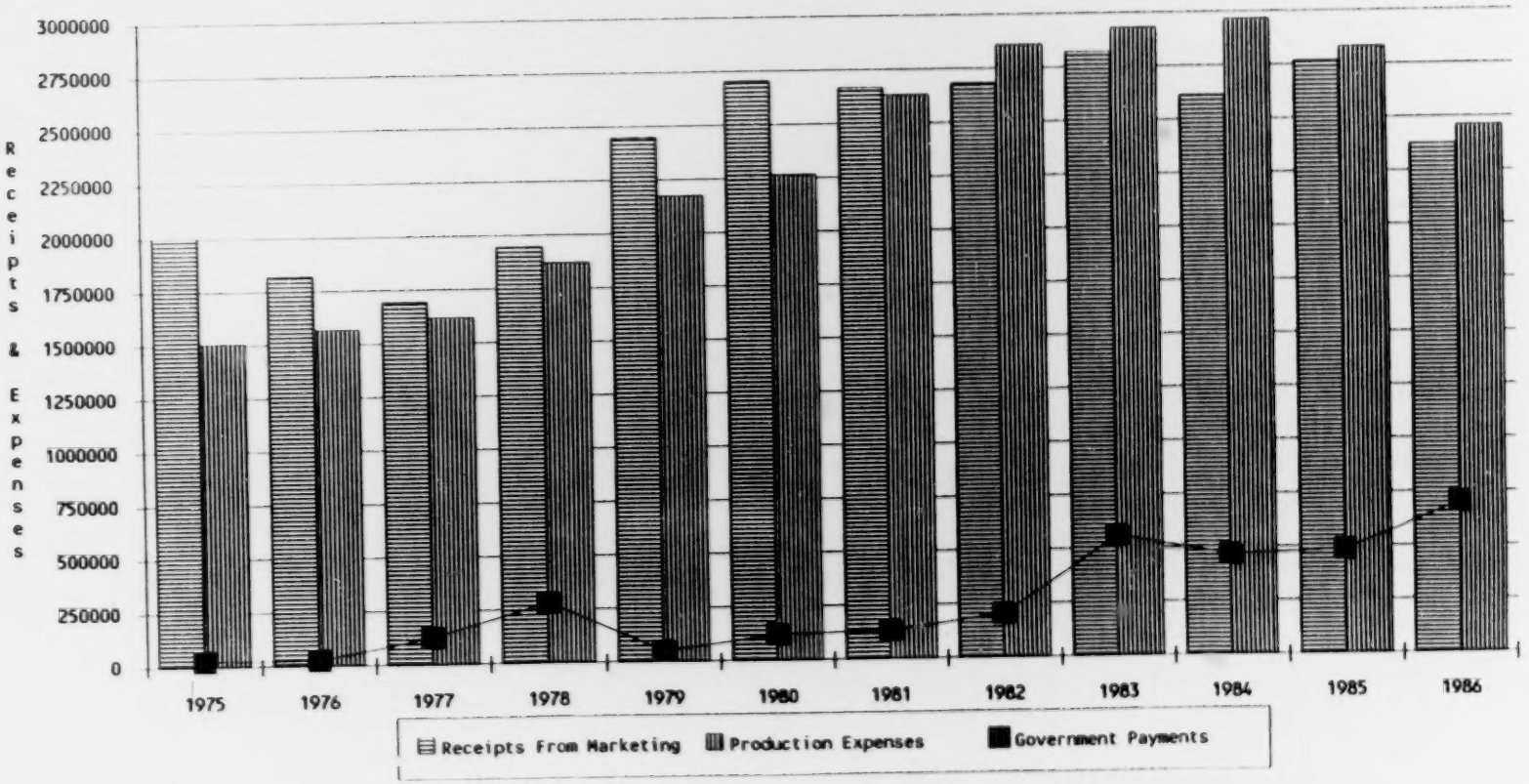
North Dakota was, without a doubt, the state hardest hit by the drought of 1988 (see Drabenstott and Barkema 1988). "High

temperatures, were without question the most significant feature of June 1988. It was the hottest June on record at every station analyzed across North Dakota...Most people think of 1934 and 1936 as synonymous with hot weather, but high temperatures did not occur until July and August in those years" (Enz et al., 1988). As a result of the drought, however, price depressing stocks have declined to their lowest level since 1980. Wheat prices averaged $2.75 per bushel in the 1987-88 marketing year but are expected to remain in the $3.60-$3.75 range during the 12 months ending in July 1989. As a result, "U.S. agricultural exports for 1989 are likely to be smaller in volume but larger in value ... Higher prices of drought-diminished supplies of U.S. crops and larger foreign production could restrict export volume to 136 million metric tons, down about 6 percent from last year" (Drabenstott and Barkema 1988:43).

In addition to increasing commodity prices, the federal policy response to declining stocks is likely to have a strong, positive influence on economic activity in the state. "The U.S. cropland area idled by government programs in 1988 exceeded the entire cropland area of France and Spain" (Wisner and Tabesh 1988:1). But that will change substantially in 1989. "In the face of plummeting inventories of wheat and feed grains, the acreage set-aside requirement ... was cut back to allow larger planting in 1989. Wheat producers participating in the program are required to idle only 10 percent of their base acres for the 1989 crop, down from 27.5 percent in 1988" (Drabenstott and Barkema 1988:41). Expanded plantings and normal weather conditions will result in more intensive farming and the greater use of resources.

Farm and ranch operators in North Dakota spend between $2.5 and $3 billion (see chart) each year to finance crop and livestock production expenses. In 1986, spending on farm/ranch inputs represented an amount equivalent to 29.1 percent of personal income in the state. Because of the large relative size of farm spending, even modest changes in the circumstances affecting farm and ranch operator spending on crop and livestock production can have a much broader impact on the state's economy.

Farm Marketing Receipts, Production Expenses and Government Payments for North Dakota: 1975-1986 (Thousands $)



The lingering impact of the drought has reduced the volume of crops available for market in the spring of 1989, put upward pressure on future prices, and expanded the amount of land intended for planting in 1989. It has also served to deplete the existing financial cushion of many operators and forced us to look back at the historic circumstances within which the drought happened.

Receipts from farm marketings in North Dakota (see chart) last exceeded production expenses by a substantial margin in the drought year of 1980. By 1981, receipts from farm marketings exceeded production expenses by a mere $366.3 million. And that was the last time during this decade that receipts exceeded costs. Income from farming, over and above the cost of production, has depended increasingly on direct government payments. Government payments more than doubled to $558.4 million in 1983. After falling slightly the following two years, government payments increased to $700.2 million in 1986, and rose again in 1987 to $719.8 million (data -- North Dakota Agricultural Statistics 1988, and Bureau of Economic Analysis Table, CA45 4/88).

However, even with an infusion of federal subsidies, farm numbers fell from 36,431 in 1982 to 32,500 in 1987, according to estimates prepared by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (data -- North Dakota Agricultural Statistics 1988:12). Based on the data in Table 2, it can be calculated that the annual rate of loss has decreased from -2.4 percent per year from 1978 to 1982, to -2.2 percent for the five-year period spanning 1982 to 1987. The recent slowing in the rate of loss, however, must be interpreted against a backdrop of an ever smaller base of farm and ranch operators. The loss of 7,857 farm and ranch operations between 1978 and 1987 can only be classified as among the major economic dislocations experienced during the past nine years.

At the beginning of the hottest and driest spring on record, a United States Department of Agriculture Farm Costs and Returns Survey revealed that 6 percent of the farms in North Dakota had high debt **and** were experiencing negative farm incomes, while an additional 23 percent had high debt but were experiencing positive

Table 2: Number of Farms by County 1978, 1982, and Projections to 1987

	1978* Number	1982* Number	1987 Projection Number	Percent
Region I				
Williams	1,132	971	866	
Divide	671	612	546	
Mckenzie	804	778	694	
Total	2,607	2,361	2,106	6.50
Region II				
Ward	1,359	1,256	1,120	
Bottineau	1,077	967	863	
Burke	650	580	517	
McHenry	1,045	974	869	
Mountrail	935	881	786	
Peirce	613	589	525	
Renville	540	480	428	
Total	6,219	5,727	5,109	15.70
Region III				
Ramsey	772	690	616	
Benson	867	760	678	
Cavalier	1,101	971	866	
Towner	628	552	492	
Eddy	368	345	308	
Rolette	658	550	491	
Total	4,394	3,868	3,451	10.60
Region IV				
Grand Forks	1,086	957	854	
Nelson	716	632	564	
Walsh	1,172	975	870	
Pembina	944	841	750	
Total	3,918	3,405	3,038	9.30
Region V				
Cass	1,433	1,276	1,138	
Traill	786	685	611	
Steele	513	440	393	
Ransom	596	521	465	
Richland	1,368	1,207	1,077	
Sargent	628	590	526	
Total	5,324	4,719	4,210	13.00
Region VI				
Stutsman	1,219	1,134	1,012	
Wells	800	735	656	
McIntosh	653	595	531	
Logan	582	371	478	
Foster	371	345	308	
Dickey	706	611	545	
LaMoure	876	765	682	
Barnes	1,147	1,015	905	
Griggs	511	457	408	
Total	6,865	6,028	5,525	17.00
Region VII				
Burleigh	829	792	707	
McLean	1,270	1,149	1,025	
Shridan	530	495	442	
Kidder	594	566	505	
Emmons	925	849	757	
Morton	1,032	956	853	
Mercer	579	542	484	
Oliver	386	349	311	
Grant	744	685	611	
Sioux	226	219	195	
Total	7,115	6,602	5,890	18.10
Region VIII				
Stark	826	769	686	
Slope	333	295	263	
Hettinger	548	502	448	
Golden Valley	331	288	257	
Dunn	748	697	622	
Bowman	414	377	336	
Billings	295	257	229	
Adams	420	371	331	
Total	3,915	3,556	3,172	9.80
State Total	40,357	36,431	32,500	100.00

*Source: "1982 Census of Agriculture;" Vol. 1, Geographic Area Series (AC82-A-34), June 1984.
Projections: Estimates of 1987 county farms represent each county's relative share in 1982. Estimates of total farms are prepared by the National Agricultural Statistical Service (North Dakota Agricultural Statistics 1988).

net incomes.[1] Perhaps as many as 29 percent of all farms in the state, then, were highly vulnerable to income loss at the beginning of the drought.

One indication of continued difficulty in agriculture is found in Table 3. The number of parcels of property (average acres per transaction = 540.9) sold at sheriffs' foreclosure auctions increased slightly in 1988. On the other hand, both the size of the parcel subject to voluntary conveyance and the number of voluntary conveyances of property decreased from 1987 to 1988. Following the harvest, in November, Farmers Home Administration data revealed that there were still 2,046 loans delinquent for two years or more. While interpretation of these data presents difficulties, the available information does not support the argument that the problems in agriculture, present before the drought occurred, have abated.

As a result of low commodity inventories, he Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis observed that "farmers will probably be able to sell their 1989 crops at favorable prices, which will help their incomes recover in late 1989 and early 1990" (District Economic Conditions 1988:7). More favorable economic conditions for farmers in the aggregate, however, does not mean that all segments of the farming community will survive or that farm numbers will stabilize. "Even in prosperous times", note Sommer et al., "both farm numbers and total farm employment have declined ... We anticipate no reversal in these farm structure and employment trends. More and more farmers are adopting labor reducing technology ... Over a longer period, emerging biological, informational, and mechanical technologies may accelerate the decline ... Large farms are usually the first to adopt new technologies because they generally have more financial resources ... They also have more to gain from the economies of scale inherent in some new technologies..." (1988:21).

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[1]The Farm Costs and Returns Survey was part of a national survey which collected data during February and March 1988. The survey assesses a farm's financial condition by jointly considering the net cash income position (positive or negative) and the amount of debt relative to assets (above or below 0.40).

INCIDENCE OF FARM PROPERTY VOLUNTARY CONVEYANCE

1985–1987

Table 3

Farm Foreclosures and Voluntary Conveyances 1985-88
and Farmers Home Administration Borrowers by County

	Farm Foreclosure Sales						Farm Voluntary Conveyances						FHA Borrowers, November 1988			
	Total Sales						Total Conveyances						Borrowers		Delinquent 2 Years or More or Borrowers Without Security	
	N	Col. %	1988	1987	1986	1985*	N	Col. %	1988	1987	1986	1985	N	Col. %	N	Row %
REGION I													**REGION I**			
Williams	10		0	2	7	1	27		5	11	11	0	Williams	155		33	21.3
Divide	7		2	5	0	0	5		0	4	1	0	Divide	169		23	13.6
McKenzie	11		5	3	3	0	15		2	10	2	1	McKenzie	75		9	12.0
TOTAL	**28**	**4.3**	**7**	**10**	**10**	**1**	**47**	**3.3**	**7**	**25**	**14**	**1**	**TOTAL**	**399**	**4.8**	**65**	**16.3**
REGION II													**REGION II**			
Ward	26		6	5	9	6	28		5	21	2	0	Ward	201		50	24.9
Bottineau	31		6	5	8	12	38		12	14	9	3	Bottineau	227		65	28.6
Burke	3		2	0	1	0	6		2	3	0	1	Burke/Renville	142		17	12 0
McHenry	19		5	2	5	7	37		6	20	7	4	McHenry	293		67	22.9
Mountrail	19		3	3	8	5	14		4	6	3	1	Mountrail	173		33	19.1
Pierce	17		4	7	4	2	21		3	9	6	3	Pierce	159		42	26.4
Renville	2		0	1	0	1	13		4	3	4	2					
TOTAL	**117**	**18.1**	**26**	**23**	**35**	**33**	**157**	**10.9**	**36**	**76**	**31**	**14**	**TOTAL**	**1,195**	**14.3**	**274**	**22.9**
REGION III													**REGION III**			
Ramsey	15		7	2	1	5	42		12	12	11	7	Ramsey	94		30	31.9
Benson	16		3	3	8	2	65		14	25	17	9	Benson	221		71	32.1
Cavalier	16		7	1	1	7	52		6	11	23	12	Cavalier	223		36	16.1
Towner	14		0	2	6	6	61		8	19	24	10	Towner	184		49	26.6
Eddy	9		3	3	2	1	10		0	6	4	0	Eddy	119		33	27.7
Rolette	4		0	3	0	1	5		1	2	2	0	Rolette	110		26	23.6
TOTAL	**74**	**11.4**	**20**	**14**	**18**	**22**	**235**	**16.4**	**41**	**75**	**81**	**38**	**TOTAL**	**951**	**11.4**	**245**	**25.8**
REGION IV													**REGION IV**			
Grand Forks	36		5	8	6	17	34		7	10	13	4	Grand Forks	260		57	21.9
Nelson	20		3	6	5	8	34		7	22	4	1	Nelson	98		29	29.6
Walsh	27		8	8	1	10	34		8	14	7	5	Walsh	237		61	25.7
Pembina	15		4	4	3	4	29		5	14	6	4	Pembina	225		65	28.9
TOTAL	**98**	**15.1**	**20**	**26**	**13**	**39**	**131**	**9.1**	**27**	**60**	**30**	**14**	**TOTAL**	**820**	**9.8**	**212**	**25.9**
REGION V													**REGION V**			
Cass	30		7	12	4	7	101		27	36	23	15	Cass	222		35	15.8
Traill	10		2	1	2	5	30		1	12	14	3	Traill	161		16	9.9
Steele	13		3	3	3	4	17		5	6	3	3	Steele**	107		23	23.5
Ransom	0		0	0	0	0	35		8	11	10	6	Ransom†	92		30	32.6
Richland	9		2	5	0	2	61		17	25	10	9	Richland	155		26	16.8
Sargent	11		2	2	1	6	31		7	17	7	0	Sargent	144		31	21.5
TOTAL	**73**	**11.3**	**16**	**23**	**10**	**24**	**275**	**19.2**	**65**	**107**	**67**	**36**	**TOTAL**	**881**	**10.5**	**161**	**18.3**

REGION VI													**REGION VI**					
Stutsman	29		8	8	9	4	53		17	14	13	9	Stutsman	293		101	34.5	
Wells	8		1	3	3	1	48		2	23	17	6	Wells	148		56	37.8	
McIntosh	5		1	0	2	2	9		3	1	2	3	McIntosh	147		24	16.3	
Logan	4		2	0	0	2	6		0	4	0	2	Logan	134		25	18.7	
Foster	6		2	1	2	1	26		7	5	12	2	Foster	116		26	22.4	
Dickey	19		3	1	6	9	87		25	30	19	13	Dickey	225		92	40.9	
LaMoure	21		7	5	5	4	45		14	20	7	4	LaMoure†	134		44	32.8	
Barnes	7		1	0	0	6	56		12	16	21	7	Barnes	225		70	31.1	
Griggs	11		4	2	5	0	32		9	14	2	7	Griggs**	111		24	21.6	
TOTAL	11†††	17.1	29	20	32	29	362	25.2	89	127	93	53	**TOTAL**	1,533	18.3	462	30.1	
REGION VII													**REGION VII**					
Burleigh	14		4	1	2	7	33		7	9	13	4	Burleigh	194		74	38.1	
McLean	8		0	0	3	5	30		1	13	12	4	McLean	211		19	9.0	
Sheridan	5		1	1	2	1	9		3	5	1	0	Sheridan	139		34	24.5	
Kidder	9		4	1	2	2	9		0	5	4	0	Kidder	167		39	23.4	
Emmons	12		5	3	2	2	4		1	0	1	2	Emmons	176		28	15.9	
Morton	30		10	8	7	5	20		6	4	5	5	Morton	298		109	36.6	
Mercer	8		1	2	4	1	11		0	9	1	1	Mercer/Oliver	145		23	15.9	
Oliver	3		1	0	0	2	2		1	1	0	0						
Grant	6		2	1	3	0	16		5	6	2	3	Grant	164		29	17.7	
Sioux	2		1	0	0	1	9		3	1	4	1	Sioux	121		52	43.0	
TOTAL	97	15.0	29	17	25	26	143	10.0	27	53	43	20	**TOTAL**	1,615	19.3	407	25.2	
REGION VIII													**REGION VIII**					
Stark	6		1	5	0	0	12		8	3	0	1	Stark	170		27	15.9	
Slope	8		0	4	2	2	13		3	3	0	7	Bowman/Slope	107		48	44.9	
Hettinger	2		0	0	1	1	8		3	3	1	1	Hettinger	154		21	13.6	
Golden Valley	3		0	0	1	2	15		3	5	5	2	Bingo./G. Val.	128		22	17.2	
Dunn	23		4	5	5	9	8		4	2	2	0	Dunn	204		14	6.9	
Bowman	6		1	1	0	4	10		1	5	4	0	--	--		--	--	
Billings	1		0	0	1	0	3		0	2	1	0	--	--		--	--	
Adams	1		0	0	1	0	16		3	6	7	0	Adams	79		16	20.3	
TOTAL	50	7.7	6	15	11	18	85	5.9	25	29	20	11	**TOTAL**	842	10.1	148	17.8	
													Fort Berthold	130	1.5	72	55.4	
STATE TOTAL	648	100.0	153	148	154	192	1,435	100.0	317	552	379	187		8,366	100.0	2,046	24.5	
Average Acres Per Transaction			540.9	563.7	763.3	514.9			384.4	469.7	480.0	400.1						

Source: State of North Dakota Credit Review Board, USDA/FHA, Farmer Program Delinquency Report, (Form FHA 389-754-A, 11/1/88).

* Two (2) counties not reporting.

** Prorated on the basis of 1982 Census of Agriculture.

† Prorated on the basis of 1982 Census of Agriculture.

†† One additional sale spanned several counties.

Over both the short and longer term, then, and despite improving conditions for agriculture, there is an expectation that farm loss will continue and that average farm size will increase. Recent analysis by Harrington (1987:55-71) suggests that the annual rate of loss in farm numbers for the period 1986 to 1998, in the ten states comprising the Great Plains, will average 1.47 percent. "...(F)arm numbers will continue to decline -- by 17.6 percent by 1998, but numbers of larger farms (over $250,000 in sales) will grow throughout the period" (1987:70). The aggregate rate of loss, however, masks a much greater rate of dislocation among farms with lower levels of sales. Harrington's tabular data indicates that while the total loss of farms is projected at -17.6 percent, the loss of farms with constant dollar sales of less than $250,000 is projected at -18.4 percent (-89,752 farms), but farms with greater sales will increase by 5.7 percent (+1,141 farms) for the ten states of the Great Plains.

IV. Employment, Earnings, and Job Insurance Covered Firms in North Dakota.

Preliminary estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for 1988 reveal a stronger pattern of overall growth than the state has experienced during the previous three years. The data in Table 4 shows that the total number of jobs increased by 1.4 percent from 1987 to 1988. Despite the fact that manufacturing employment expanded its rate of growth to 4.4 percent, partly in response to a more competitive U.S. dollar, employment in nonagricultural goods-producing industries continued to slide (-0.7 percent). The decrease in goods-producing employment is attributable to the bottoming out of employment in the construction industry. In addition, at least some employment opportunities in the construction industry were lost due to pervasive 1988 drought conditions.

Sustaining the growth in total employment were major increases in transportation, communications, and public utilities, up 2.5 percent in 1988 compared to 1.2 percent in 1987, retail trade up by 1.7 percent, and services which increased by 4.3 percent in 1988 in comparison to 3.2 percent in 1987. (More refined industry detail for 1986, 1987, and 1988 are presented in Tables 6, 7, and 8.)

During 1988, the services-producing sector added 3,650 jobs at the same time nonagricultural goods-producing employment decreased by an estimated 200 jobs (see Table 4). Due, in part, to the shift from goods- to services-producing employment, average earnings per Job Insurance covered job failed to keep pace with the rate of inflation.[1]

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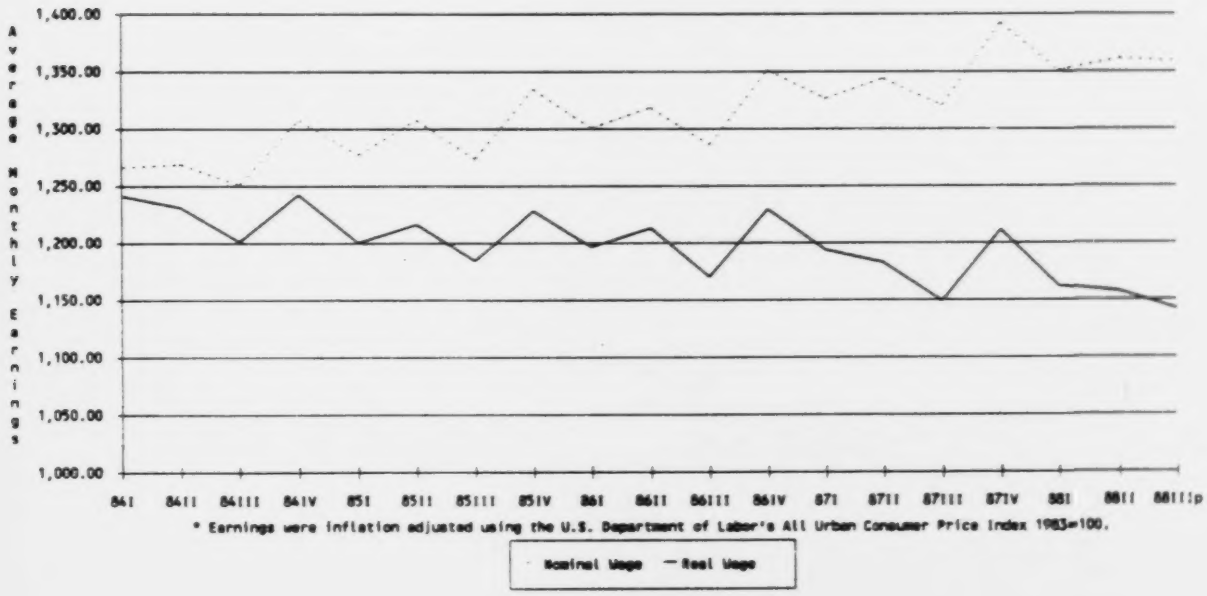
[1]The majority of nonagricultural employment and earnings are covered by Unemployment Insurance. In North Dakota, during 1987, 92.3 percent of the jobs in the state were covered by the state-administered job insurance program. For a detailed account of the number of jobs and amount of earnings covered by the state's Job Insurance program and related topics, see North Dakota Employment and Wages: 1987 (and previous issues), Job Service North Dakota, Research and Statistics (January), 1989.

Table 4
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in North Dakota by Major Industry

	Annual Employment Change				Employment					Percent Change in Employment			
					Current Estimates**								
	1970-1975 Number	1975-1980 Number	1982-1987 Number	1987-1988 Number	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988
Total Goods-Producing	2,170	1,550	-1,890	-200	36,670	33,900	30,850	30,600	30,400	-7.6	-9.0	-0.8	-0.7
Mining	98	1,148	-1,070	100	7,480	6,850	4,650	4,100	4,200	-8.4	-32.1	-11.8	2.4
Construction	814	528	-990	-800	13,700	11,700	10,800	10,900	10,000	-14.6	-7.7	0.0	-7.4
Manufacturing	1,258	-126	170	700	15,490	15,350	15,400	15,700	16,400	-0.9	0.3	1.9	4.5
Total Services-Producing	5,902	6,776	2,190	3,600	215,700	218,200	219,000	222,150	225,800	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.6
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	104	812	-160	400	16,410	16,500	16,100	16,300	16,700	0.5	-2.4	1.2	2.5
Wholesale Trade	*	726	-380	100	20,510	20,000	19,400	19,400	19,500	-2.5	-3.0	0.0	0.5
Retail Trade	*	1,316	480	800	47,060	47,600	47,500	48,100	48,900	1.1	-0.2	1.3	1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	302	580	150	-350	12,210	12,500	12,450	12,650	12,300	2.4	-0.4	1.6	-2.8
Services	1,904	2,058	1,280	2,600	57,400	58,000	59,200	61,100	63,700	1.0	2.1	3.2	4.3
Government	1,056	1,256	820	100	62,190	63,800	64,800	64,800	64,700	2.3	1.1	0.1	-0.2
Total***	8,072	8,326	300	1,600	252,400	252,100	249,900	252,750	256,200	-0.1	-0.9	1.1	1.4

* Not available as discrete categories of employment.
** Benchmark 1988/1, SO-2335, 12/20/88
*** Totals may not add due to rounding.

Average Monthly Nominal and Real (inflation adjusted*) Job Insurance Covered Wages Per Job by Quarter for North Dakota: 1984I to 1988III(preliminary)



Average earnings per job are a composite measure of all Job Insurance covered wages paid during a quarter divided by all jobs worked. The average monthly earnings measure, then, can be influenced by hourly wage rates, the number of hours worked, and by job turnover. Hourly wage rates vary among industries and occupations. Thus, the shift in jobs from relatively high hourly wage goods-producing industries tends to put downward pressure on average wages in general (regional and industry-specific average monthly earnings per job for 1983 to 1987 are presented in Table 9).

But another phenomenon, the shift to part-time jobs, also tends to put downward pressure on total earnings. Table 5 is used to present summary results from Job Service's Local Employment Surveys.[2] Between 1986 and 1988, total employment changed in the six cities which were surveyed, from -2.7 percent in the western community of Dickinson to 8.3 percent in the eastern chain of communities (Fargo, West Fargo, and Riverside) located in Cass County. Where total employment declined (in Dickinson), the incidence of part-time employment increased. In addition, in each of the remaining "middle" growth communities (those showing total employment growth of 2.0 to 2.8 percent), part-time employment grew at least twice as fast as total employment growth. (Interpretation of the data by on-site analysts suggests that the rapid growth of male part-time employment, in such communities as Devils Lake and Valley City, was partially attributable to drought conditions. Firms engaged in the construction of grain storage facilities frequently cut back employment opportunities during the summer months in the face of the drought.)

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[2] Unique to North Dakota, these biannual surveys are a major component of Job Service's Labor Market Information program. The survey collects data from establishments and asks questions about full- and part-time jobs and the sex of the individual retaining each job. Part-time work is defined as employment of less than 30 hours per week. The data are tabulated by industry of employment. This survey is also the only major source of information for small areas on the number of unpaid family workers and self-employment.

Table 5
Full- and Part-Time Wage and Salary Employment
1986 and 1988 for Selected Communities 1/

Community: Minot, Ward County
Survey Reference Date: April

Type of Employment		Total	Change		Male	Change		Female	Change	
		N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%
Total	1988	19,307	491	2.6	9,234	219	2.4	10,073	272	2.8
	1986	18,816			9,015			9,801		
Full-time	1988	12,871	116	0.9	7,186	65	0.9	5,685	51	0.9
	1986	12,755			7,121			5,634		
Part-time	1988	6,436	375	6.2	2,048	154	8.1	4,388	221	5.3
	1986	6,061			1,894			4,167		

Community: Dickinson, Stark County
Survey Reference Date: May

Type of Employment		Total	Change		Male	Change		Female	Change	
		N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%
Total	1988	7,858	-218	-2.7	3,880	-198	-4.9	3,978	-20	-0.5
	1986	8,076			4,078			3,998		
Full-time	1988	5,099	-243	-4.5	3,007	-182	-5.7	2,092	-61	-2.8
	1986	5,342			3,189			2,153		
Part-time	1988	2,759	25	0.9	873	-16	-1.8	1,886	41	2.2
	1986	2,734			889			1,845		

Community: Devils Lake, Ramsey County
Survey Reference Date: July

Type of Employment		Total	Change		Male	Change		Female	Change	
		N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%
Total	1988	4,452	89	2.0	2,169	4	0.2	2,283	85	3.9
	1986	4,363			2,165			2,198		
Full-time	1988	3,071	-69	-2.2	1,640	-123	-7.0	1,431	54	3.9
	1986	3,140			1,763			1,377		
Part-time	1988	1,381	158	12.9	529	127	31.6	852	31	3.8
	1986	1,223			402			821		

Community: Fargo, West Fargo, and Riverside, Cass County
Survey Reference Date: July

Type of Employment		Total	Change		Male	Change		Female	Change	
		N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%
Total	1988	51,972	3,978	8.3	27,296	1,730	6.8	24,676	2,248	10.0
	1986	47,994			25,566			22,428		
Full-time	1988	36,243	2,324	6.9	21,777	1,429	7.0	14,466	895	6.6
	1986	33,919			20,348			13,571		
Part-time	1988	15,729	1,654	11.8	5,519	301	5.8	10,210	1,353	15.3
	1986	14,075			5,218			8,857		

Community: Jamestown, Stutsman County
Survey Reference Date: September

Type of Employment		Total	Change		Male	Change		Female	Change	
		N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%
Total	1988	8,127	212	2.7	3,896	-7	-0.2	4,231	219	5.5
	1986	7,915			3,903			4,012		
Full-time	1988	5,730	89	1.6	3,103	-55	-1.7	2,627	144	5.8
	1986	5,641			3,158			2,483		
Part-time	1988	2,397	123	5.4	793	48	6.4	1,604	75	4.9
	1986	2,274			745			1,529		

Community: Valley City, Barnes County
Survey Reference Date: October

Type of Employment		Total	Change		Male	Change		Female	Change	
		N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%
Total	1988	3,546	96	2.8	1,634	-5	-0.3	1,912	101	5.6
	1986	3,450			1,639			1,811		
Full-time	1988	2,106	-98	-4.4	1,167	-93	-7.4	939	-5	-0.5
	1986	2,204			1,260			944		
Part-time	1988	1,440	194	15.6	467	88	23.2	973	106	12.2
	1986	1,246			379			867		

1/ Part-time refers to jobs worked less than 30 hours per week.

Relative to total employment growth, the "fast" growth metropolitan area of Cass County was the only location where growth in the number of part-time jobs was less than half of total employment growth. Only two in five net new jobs in the metropolitan area of Cass County were part-time (41.6% of 3,978 new jobs were part-time). In contrast, in the "modest" growth community of Jamestown 58.0 percent of 212 new jobs were part-time.

Survey results for 1988 suggest that modest growth communities also have higher rates of increase in part-time employment than "fast" growth urban areas. However, even in "fast" growth communities, new jobs were more likely than existing jobs to be part-time. In the "fast" growth metropolitan area of Cass County, two of five (41.6%) new jobs, in comparison to three of ten (30.3%) existing jobs, were part-time. Thus, even where employment growth is comparatively fast, in eastern North Dakota, the growth in part-time employment is changing the established full-time structure of the labor market and putting downward pressure on average earnings per job.

Although the increasing rate of job growth during 1988 is reflected in the number of job openings received by Job Service local offices, the shift in the economy from goods-producing to services-producing employment is not. The number of job openings received by Job Service local offices for the Program Years ending July 30 of 1987 and 1988 are found in Table 10. In Program Year 1988, 51,337 job openings were received, a 20 percent increase over the previous program year. However, the proportion of job openings in the nonagricultural goods-producing sector remained at a constant 15.9 percent of all openings, while service-producing openings represented 78.5 percent of all openings.

Within the services-producing sector itself, Job Service openings received in transportation, communications, and public utilities increased by 7.2 percent, and in the services industry by 25.3 percent from Program Year 1987 to 1988. These job opening growth rates are far greater than the net growth rate in payroll employment for respective industries during the same period. Comparatively high rates of job openings relative to net increases

Table 6

80-233 S | NORTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL | 02 13 89

88/1 BENCHMARK | WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1988

INDUSTRIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL	248,200	248,650	250,500	254,150	259,400	260,750	257,750	256,050	260,450	261,500	259,750	259,050	256,050
MINING	4,100	4,000	3,950	4,100	4,250	4,400	4,500	4,400	4,250	4,250	4,050	3,950	4,150
COAL	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
OIL & GAS EXPLORATION	2,900	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,900	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,800	2,700
SAND & GRAVEL	150	150	200	350	450	500	500	500	450	450	350	250	350
CONSTRUCTION	7,250	6,850	7,150	8,350	10,800	11,900	12,300	12,400	12,100	11,500	10,500	8,700	10,000
BUILDING	2,100	1,950	2,000	2,200	2,700	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,000	2,900	2,900	2,600	2,800
STREET, HWY, HEAVY	1,150	1,100	1,250	1,750	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,100	2,400	1,400	2,400
SPECIAL TRADE	4,000	3,800	3,900	4,400	5,100	5,600	5,800	5,800	5,700	5,500	5,200	4,700	5,000
MANUFACTURING	16,000	16,050	16,150	16,100	16,200	16,600	16,400	16,100	17,000	16,950	16,600	16,500	16,400
DURABLE GOODS	6,950	6,850	6,950	7,250	7,400	7,600	7,550	7,450	7,600	7,550	7,500	7,400	7,400
STONE, CLAY	400	400	400	600	750	800	800	800	800	800	700	550	650
FABRICATED METALS	800	800	800	800	850	850	900	900	900	850	850	850	850
MACHINERY, TRANS EQUIP	4,500	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,700	4,600	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
OTHER DURABLES	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,300
NONDURABLE GOODS	9,050	9,200	9,200	8,850	8,800	9,000	8,850	8,650	9,400	9,400	9,100	9,100	9,000
FOOD & KINDRED	4,700	4,800	4,700	4,450	4,300	4,400	4,350	4,050	4,900	5,050	4,750	4,700	4,600
DAIRY PRODUCTS	750	750	750	750	800	800	800	750	750	700	700	700	750
FRUIT, VEG. & SUGAR	1,850	1,950	1,900	1,650	1,300	1,300	1,250	900	1,750	1,950	1,600	1,550	1,600
BAKERY PRODUCTS	350	350	350	350	500	500	450	500	500	500	500	500	450
OTHER FOOD	1,750	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,950	1,950	1,800
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,400
OTHER NONDURABLES	1,950	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,100	2,200	2,100	1,950	1,950	1,900	2,000
TRANS, COMM & UTIL	16,000	16,100	16,200	16,400	16,700	16,700	16,800	16,800	17,100	17,300	17,100	17,300	16,700
TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,200	8,300	8,400	8,500	8,400	8,500	8,600	8,700	9,000	9,000	9,200	8,600
TRUCKING WAREHOUSING	4,600	4,700	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,200	5,200	5,400	5,000
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,600
COMMUNICATIONS	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,400
UTILITIES	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,900	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,600	4,600	4,700
TRADE	66,400	65,800	66,600	68,100	69,000	69,500	69,300	69,200	69,300	68,300	68,600	69,500	68,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	19,000	19,000	19,200	19,700	19,900	20,000	19,800	19,600	19,400	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,400
DURABLE GOODS	8,700	8,800	8,900	9,000	9,100	9,200	9,200	9,100	8,900	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,900
NONDURABLE GOODS	10,300	10,200	10,300	10,700	10,800	10,800	10,600	10,500	10,500	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,500

SO 233 S

88/1 BENCHMARK

NORTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 8

02-13 89

I N D U S T R I E S	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
RETAIL TRADE	47,400	46,800	47,400	48,400	49,100	49,500	49,500	49,600	49,900	49,200	49,500	50,400	48,800
GEN'L MERCHANDISE	6,600	6,200	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,500	6,700	7,000	7,200	6,400
FOOD STORES	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,800	7,000	7,000	6,900	7,000	7,100	6,800
AUTO & SERVICE	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,600	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,600	6,500	6,600	6,600
APPAREL & ACCESS	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,600
OTHER RETAIL	25,100	25,000	25,600	26,400	26,900	27,100	27,100	26,800	27,000	26,400	26,300	26,700	26,400
FIN, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,250	12,250	12,250	12,300	12,450	12,550	12,450	12,350	12,300	12,200	12,200	12,300	12,300
FINANCE	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,700	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,600
BANKING	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
OTHER FINANCE	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500
INSURANCE	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900
REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
SERVICES	61,900	62,200	62,700	63,300	63,700	64,300	64,000	64,200	64,500	64,900	64,400	64,200	63,600
LODGING	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,200
HEALTH SERVICES	26,400	26,400	26,600	26,600	26,800	27,100	27,000	27,100	26,900	27,000	27,000	27,000	26,800
NURS'G HOMES/HOSPITALS	19,400	19,500	19,600	19,600	19,700	20,000	19,800	19,900	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700
OTHER HEALTH	7,000	6,900	7,000	7,000	7,100	7,100	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,100
OTHER SERVICES	31,500	31,800	32,100	32,500	32,700	32,900	32,700	32,800	33,300	33,500	33,100	32,900	32,600
GOVERNMENT	64,300	65,400	65,500	65,500	66,300	64,800	62,000	60,600	63,900	66,100	66,300	66,600	64,700
FEDERAL	10,200	10,100	10,100	10,200	10,200	10,400	10,300	10,300	10,400	10,500	10,500	10,600	10,300
STATE & LOCAL	54,100	55,300	55,400	55,300	56,100	54,400	51,700	50,300	53,500	55,600	55,800	56,000	54,400
STATE	19,200	19,900	20,000	19,800	20,100	18,700	17,800	17,300	18,300	20,000	20,200	20,200	19,300
EDUCATION	12,600	13,300	13,300	13,000	13,000	11,300	10,200	9,900	11,300	13,200	13,500	13,500	12,300
OTHER STATE	6,600	6,600	6,700	6,800	7,100	7,400	7,600	7,400	7,000	6,800	6,700	6,700	7,000
LOCAL	34,900	35,400	35,400	35,500	36,000	35,700	33,900	33,000	35,200	35,600	35,600	35,800	35,100
EDUCATION	17,500	18,000	18,000	17,900	18,000	16,000	13,800	13,300	16,700	17,800	18,000	18,100	16,900
OTHER LOCAL	17,400	17,400	17,400	17,600	18,000	19,700	20,100	19,700	18,500	17,800	17,600	17,700	18,200

Table 7

SO 233 S — NORTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL — 12 20 88

88/1 BENCHMARK

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 7

INDUSTRIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL	243,600	243,900	245,550	250,400	255,650	256,050	254,500	252,850	257,050	258,500	256,400	255,400	252,750
MINING	3,650	3,550	3,500	3,750	4,000	4,150	4,350	4,350	4,450	4,650	4,600	4,300	4,100
COAL	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,050	1,050	1,100
OIL & GAS EXPLORATION	2,400	2,300	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,800	3,000	3,100	3,000	2,600
SAND & GRAVEL	150	150	200	350	500	550	550	550	550	550	450	250	400
CONSTRUCTION	7,750	7,300	7,800	9,050	11,800	12,600	13,200	13,600	13,300	13,000	11,100	9,000	10,800
BUILDING	2,300	2,100	2,000	2,300	2,800	3,200	3,400	3,400	3,200	3,200	2,900	2,600	2,800
STREET, HWY, HEAVY	1,250	1,300	1,400	1,950	3,400	3,700	4,000	4,100	4,100	3,800	2,700	1,600	2,800
SPECIAL TRADE	4,200	3,900	4,200	4,800	5,400	5,700	5,800	6,100	6,000	6,000	5,500	4,800	5,200
MANUFACTURING	14,950	15,250	15,350	15,300	15,550	15,900	16,000	15,650	16,500	16,300	16,100	15,950	15,700
DURABLE GOODS	5,750	6,050	6,200	6,400	6,600	6,800	6,900	6,900	6,850	6,800	6,700	6,500	6,450
STONE, CLAY	450	450	500	600	750	850	800	850	800	800	700	500	650
FABRICATED METALS	700	700	700	700	750	800	850	850	850	800	800	800	750
MACHINERY, TRANS EQUIP	3,400	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,900	3,900	3,800
OTHER DURABLES	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,250
NONDURABLE GOODS	9,200	9,200	9,150	8,900	8,950	9,100	9,100	8,750	9,650	9,500	9,400	9,450	9,250
FOOD & KINDRED	4,800	4,800	4,750	4,500	4,450	4,500	4,500	4,050	4,850	4,700	4,600	4,550	4,550
DAIRY PRODUCTS	750	750	700	750	750	800	800	800	800	750	750	750	750
FRUIT, VEG. & SUGAR	2,000	2,100	2,100	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,300	2,100	2,100	1,950	1,850	1,850
BAKERY PRODUCTS	350	300	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
OTHER FOOD	1,700	1,650	1,600	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,550	1,600	1,600
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
OTHER NONDURABLES	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,300
TRANS, COMM & UTIL	15,900	15,900	15,900	16,100	16,300	16,300	16,400	16,400	16,800	16,500	16,300	16,400	16,300
TRANSPORTATION	7,900	8,000	8,000	8,100	8,300	8,300	8,300	8,300	8,700	8,500	8,300	8,400	8,300
TRUCKING WAREHOUSING	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,900	4,900	4,900	5,100	4,900	4,800	4,900	4,800
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,500
COMMUNICATIONS	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
UTILITIES	4,800	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
TRADE	65,200	64,700	65,200	67,200	68,500	68,600	68,500	68,500	68,500	68,100	68,500	69,000	67,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	18,900	18,800	19,000	19,400	19,800	19,800	19,700	19,600	19,500	19,400	19,400	19,400	19,400
DURABLE GOODS	8,800	8,700	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,200	9,300	9,200	9,100	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
NONDURABLE GOODS	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,400	10,600	10,600	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400

SO-233-S

88/1 BENCHMARK

NORTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 7

12-20-88

INDUSTRIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
RETAIL TRADE	46,300	45,900	46,200	47,800	48,700	48,800	48,800	48,900	49,000	48,700	49,100	49,600	48,100
GEN'L MERCHANDISE	6,300	6,000	6,000	6,200	6,200	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,800	7,000	6,300
FOOD STORES	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,600
AUTO & SERVICE	6,500	6,500	6,400	6,600	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,600	6,500	6,600	6,600
APPAREL & ACCESS	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,900	2,600
OTHER RETAIL	24,400	24,400	24,800	26,800	26,500	26,600	26,700	26,700	26,700	26,300	26,300	26,400	26,000
FIN, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,450	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,600	12,700	12,750	12,750	12,600	12,450	12,300	12,550	12,650
FINANCE	6,900	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,900
BANKING	4,200	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200
OTHER FINANCE	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700
INSURANCE	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,900	3,900
REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,950	1,950	1,900	1,850	1,800	1,850	1,850
SERVICES	59,100	59,300	59,700	60,400	60,800	61,200	61,500	61,600	62,200	62,200	61,900	62,300	61,100
LODGING	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,400	4,300	4,200	4,200	4,200
HEALTH SERVICES	25,600	25,600	25,800	25,800	26,000	26,400	26,500	26,500	26,400	26,400	26,400	26,400	26,200
NURS'G HOMES/HOSPITALS	18,900	18,900	19,000	19,000	19,200	19,600	19,600	19,600	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,300
OTHER HEALTH	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900
OTHER SERVICES	29,500	29,700	29,900	30,500	30,600	30,500	30,700	30,700	31,400	31,500	31,300	31,700	30,700
GOVERNMENT	64,600	65,500	65,900	66,200	66,300	64,600	61,800	60,000	62,700	65,300	65,600	65,900	64,600
FEDERAL	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,300	10,200	10,400	10,500	10,400	10,400	10,300	10,4[illegible]	10,400	10,300
STATE & LOCAL	54,600	55,600	55,900	55,900	56,100	54,200	51,300	49,600	52,300	55,000	55,200	55,500	54,300
STATE	19,700	20,300	20,500	20,600	20,300	18,900	17,900	17,300	18,400	20,100	20,300	20,100	19,500
EDUCATION	12,700	13,300	13,500	13,300	13,100	11,400	10,200	10,000	11,200	13,100	13,400	13,400	12,400
OTHER STATE	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,200	7,200	7,500	7,700	7,300	7,200	7,000	6,900	6,700	7,100
LOCAL	34,900	35,300	35,400	35,400	35,800	35,300	33,400	32,300	33,900	34,900	34,900	35,400	34,800
EDUCATION	17,500	17,900	18,000	17,900	17,900	15,700	13,500	13,000	15,900	17,300	17,500	17,700	16,700
OTHER LOCAL	17,400	17,400	17,400	17,500	17,900	19,600	19,900	19,300	18,000	17,600	17,400	17,700	18,100

Table 8

30-533 NORTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL 02 11 88

BN DATE: 8701 WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 6

INDUSTRIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL	244,300	244,350	244,750	248,400	253,150	253,700	250,850	250,450	252,850	254,050	251,350	250,950	249,900
MINING	6,100	5,650	5,150	4,750	4,400	4,500	4,250	4,450	4,350	4,300	4,300	4,000	4,650
COAL	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
OIL & GAS EXPLORATION	4,700	4,200	3,700	3,200	2,800	2,800	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,600	3,100
SAND & GRAVEL	150	200	200	350	400	500	500	550	550	500	400	200	350
CONSTRUCTION	7,750	7,300	7,650	8,950	11,400	12,700	13,400	13,900	13,600	13,000	11,100	9,050	10,800
BUILDING	2,400	2,200	2,200	2,500	2,900	3,400	3,700	3,900	3,900	3,500	3,100	2,700	3,000
STREET, HWY, HEAVY	1,250	1,300	1,550	1,950	3,100	3,900	4,100	4,200	4,000	3,900	2,900	1,650	2,800
SPECIAL TRADE	4,100	3,800	3,900	4,500	5,400	5,400	5,600	5,800	5,700	5,600	5,100	4,700	5,000
MANUFACTURING	14,700	15,050	14,800	15,000	15,300	15,350	15,650	15,300	15,800	16,050	15,600	15,400	15,400
DURABLE GOODS	5,650	5,800	5,950	6,300	6,350	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,350	6,300	6,250	6,050	6,200
STONE, CLAY	450	450	450	650	800	950	950	950	900	850	700	550	700
FABRICATED METALS	600	600	600	600	650	650	700	700	700	700	750	700	650
MACHINERY, ETC	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	3,800	3,800	3,700	3,800	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,700
OTHER DURABLES	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,150
NONDURABLE GOODS	9,050	9,250	8,850	8,700	8,950	9,050	9,150	8,700	9,450	9,750	9,350	9,350	9,200
FOOD & KINDRED	4,650	4,750	4,350	4,200	4,350	4,450	4,550	4,100	4,750	5,150	4,750	4,850	4,600
DAIRY PRODUCTS	800	800	800	800	800	850	850	850	750	750	750	750	800
FRUIT, VEG. & SUGAR	1,850	1,950	1,600	1,500	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,150	1,900	2,300	1,900	2,000	1,750
BAKERY	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
OTHER FOOD	1,650	1,650	1,600	1,550	1,650	1,700	1,800	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,700
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
OTHER NONDURABLES	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,200
TRANS, COMM & UTIL	16,100	15,900	15,700	15,800	16,100	16,000	16,000	16,100	16,200	16,200	16,100	16,200	16,100
TRANSPORTATION	7,800	7,600	7,500	7,700	7,900	7,800	7,800	7,900	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,200	7,900
TRUCKING WAREHOUSING	4,300	4,200	4,100	4,200	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,500
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	3,500	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
COMMUNICATIONS	3,400	3,400	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,300
UTILITIES	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,900
TRADE	65,100	64,800	65,200	66,700	67,800	68,300	67,700	68,000	67,500	67,300	67,400	68,300	66,900
WHOLESALE TRADE	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,600	19,800	19,900	19,700	19,700	19,400	19,500	19,400	19,400	19,400
DURABLE GOODS	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,400	9,300	9,200	9,100	9,000	9,000	9,100
NONDURABLE GOODS	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,400	10,600	10,700	10,300	10,400	10,200	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,300

NDRS-315 NORTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL 02-11-88

BN DATE: 87/1 WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1986

INDUSTRIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
RETAIL TRADE	46,000	45,700	46,100	47,100	48,000	48,400	48,000	48,300	48,100	47,800	48,000	48,900	47,500
GEN'L MERCHANDISE	6,100	5,900	5,800	5,900	5,900	6,000	6,000	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,500	6,800	6,100
FOOD STORES	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,900	6,600
AUTO & SERVICE	6,600	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,700	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,700
APPAREL & ACCESS	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,600
OTHER RETAIL	24,100	24,200	24,700	25,500	26,300	26,400	26,000	26,100	26,000	25,700	25,400	25,700	25,500
FIN, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,150	12,250	12,250	12,400	12,450	12,550	12,550	12,500	12,500	12,600	12,450	12,600	12,450
FINANCE	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,900	6,800	6,900	6,800
BANKING	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,100	4,200	4,200
OTHER FINANCE	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,600
INSURANCE	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,950	1,950	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,850	1,900	1,850
SERVICES	58,200	58,000	58,500	59,200	59,500	59,700	59,500	59,800	59,900	59,700	59,100	59,500	59,200
LODGING	4,200	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,100	4,200	4,200
HEALTH SERVICES	24,900	24,800	25,000	25,000	25,100	25,400	25,300	25,500	25,400	25,300	25,400	25,500	25,200
NURS'G HOMES/HOSPITALS	18,500	18,500	18,600	18,500	18,600	18,800	18,700	18,800	18,800	18,700	18,800	18,900	18,700
OTHER HEALTH	6,400	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,600	6,700	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,500
OTHER SERVICES	29,100	29,100	29,400	30,000	30,100	30,100	29,900	30,000	30,200	30,200	29,600	29,800	29,800
GOVERNMENT	64,200	65,400	65,500	65,600	66,200	64,400	61,800	60,400	63,000	64,900	65,300	65,900	64,400
FEDERAL	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,900	9,900	9,900	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,100	9,800
STATE & LOCAL	54,600	55,800	55,900	56,000	56,600	54,500	51,900	50,500	53,000	54,900	55,300	55,800	54,600
STATE	19,500	20,300	20,500	20,300	20,400	18,900	18,100	17,600	18,700	20,300	20,400	20,500	19,600
EDUCATION	12,700	13,500	13,600	13,300	13,200	11,400	10,400	10,100	11,600	13,300	13,500	13,600	12,500
OTHER STATE	6,800	6,800	6,900	7,000	7,200	7,500	7,700	7,500	7,100	7,000	6,900	6,900	7,100
LOCAL	35,100	35,500	35,400	35,700	36,200	35,600	33,800	32,900	34,300	34,600	34,900	35,300	35,000
EDUCATION	17,800	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,300	16,000	13,800	13,300	16,100	17,100	17,800	17,700	16,900
OTHER LOCAL	17,300	17,300	17,200	17,500	17,900	19,600	20,000	19,600	18,200	17,500	17,100	17,600	18,100

Table 9
Job Insurance Covered Average Monthly Wage
by Industry and Region, 1983-1987

	Agri.	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., Comm., UI*	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt.**	Total $	Total % Change
REGION I												
1983	1,423.46	1,955.72	1,585.17	1,432.98	1,709.46	1,658.91	767.78	1,362.31	1,119.26	1,286.27	1,399.16	--
1984	1,502.41	2,036.61	1,380.70	1,364.30	1,794.94	1,684.21	776.72	1,402.18	1,184.37	1,289.99	1,449.38	3.6
1985	1,438.14	2,044.77	1,480.06	1,469.72	1,791.59	1,725.07	801.21	1,457.80	1,209.09	1,330.91	1,461.56	0.8
1986	1,466.30	2,080.84	1,333.59	1,418.61	1,780.93	1,613.73	769.45	1,469.45	1,174.24	1,346.56	1,371.66	-6.2
1987	1,574.48	2,063.55	1,262.91	1,464.46	1,860.99	1,633.19	758.28	1,503.53	1,217.45	1,387.04	1,376.22	0.3
REGION II												
1983	964.33	1,903.41	1,427.32	1,373.89	1,708.22	1,371.14	737.83	1,245.11	980.23	1,263.19	1,132.58	--
1984	1,004.92	1,999.33	1,434.69	1,392.53	1,702.80	1,444.83	747.95	1,301.14	1,010.42	1,282.60	1,157.78	2.2
1985	1,043.73	1,976.66	1,474.35	1,437.39	1,720.95	1,479.59	754.12	1,351.63	1,034.14	1,365.93	1,192.17	3.0
1986	1,051.80	1,935.56	1,537.97	1,486.97	1,741.68	1,496.80	764.50	1,364.28	1,077.85	1,403.92	1,218.36	2.2
1987	1,092.71	1,928.38	1,605.62	1,484.92	1,739.25	1,521.48	769.53	1,402.26	1,113.08	1,431.94	1,237.60	1.6
REGION III												
1983	776.55	1,735.66	1,165.89	1,191.23	1,510.61	1,232.71	667.49	1,240.91	865.82	1,178.49	1,022.88	--
1984	798.24	1,879.10	1,183.73	1,207.20	1,442.44	1,285.37	684.24	1,290.57	913.38	1,222.50	1,060.28	3.7
1985	787.07	1,844.73	1,180.62	1,226.40	1,513.89	1,326.48	696.54	1,330.43	906.05	1,259.27	1,080.61	1.9
1986	832.53	1,782.16	1,175.82	1,273.31	1,486.89	1,376.75	712.73	1,358.06	924.23	1,286.95	1,106.20	2.4
1987	831.58	1,869.81	1,199.49	1,279.40	1,497.07	1,450.36	724.36	1,368.61	980.43	1,339.06	1,139.51	3.0
REGION IV												
1983	919.59	1,528.84	1,404.23	1,366.77	1,603.42	1,427.08	696.38	1,237.68	1,061.60	1,360.97	1,144.20	--
1984	964.80	1,779.89	1,417.34	1,455.39	1,679.06	1,485.32	717.42	1,275.68	1,124.83	1,407.26	1,186.47	3.7
1985	1,004.81	1,591.32	1,460.52	1,528.87	1,704.89	1,523.18	721.44	1,364.75	1,149.35	1,478.67	1,229.01	3.6
1986	1,040.85	1,668.09	1,546.79	1,497.46	1,775.08	1,561.27	728.88	1,428.78	1,172.79	1,515.14	1,261.61	2.7
1987	1,091.76	1,724.50	1,652.77	1,535.73	1,809.27	1,633.61	749.37	1,481.14	1,212.51	1,558.95	1,302.99	3.3
REGION V												
1983	1,106.37	1,420.44	1,560.75	1,502.37	1,768.43	1,650.99	753.35	1,374.54	1,168.59	1,396.32	1,292.57	--
1984	1,130.88	1,426.55	1,512.89	1,561.72	1,777.79	1,712.54	774.18	1,445.47	1,213.65	1,410.43	1,324.18	2.5
1985	1,156.99	1,798.56	1,566.23	1,631.46	1,809.46	1,761.52	774.15	1,529.93	1,254.40	1,465.79	1,360.92	2.8
1986	1,266.07	2,103.07	1,633.59	1,634.57	1,843.92	1,821.21	770.27	1,639.08	1,291.61	1,514.70	1,393.22	2.4
1987	1,337.53	2,806.83	1,634.97	1,683.43	1,799.83	1,880.00	777.30	1,698.54	1,332.46	1,541.76	1,422.01	2.1

	Agri.	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., Comm., UT*	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt.**	Total $	Total % Change
REGION VI												
1983	1,039.68	1,545.11	1,265.50	1,419.81	1,518.80	1,191.50	648.83	1,246.67	791.87	1,186.61	1,020.37	--
1984	1,092.31	1,636.28	1,286.72	1,497.85	1,597.73	1,230.21	662.09	1,305.87	825.09	1,234.49	1,056.87	3.6
1985	1,108.80	1,431.65	1,254.05	1,615.17	1,561.01	1,252.29	664.02	1,371.12	860.09	1,286.49	1,086.58	2.8
1986	1,078.70	1,525.98	1,304.33	1,669.47	1,586.13	1,265.35	669.56	1,433.89	893.05	1,314.30	1,115.76	2.7
1987	1,063.64	1,664.85	1,377.70	1,660.58	1,649.63	1,288.76	667.44	1,484.06	920.75	1,348.48	1,141.97	2.4
REGION VII												
1983	793.90	2,827.85	2,321.67	1,549.19	2,163.56	1,471.52	722.57	1,318.17	1,118.08	1,354.78	1,473.86	--
1984	814.80	3,035.90	2,140.01	1,588.40	2,288.08	1,504.30	745.79	1,383.15	1,190.91	1,405.98	1,447.37	-1.8
1985	878.67	3,254.25	1,823.55	1,647.75	2,386.30	1,548.67	760.19	1,476.59	1,219.49	1,459.35	1,454.52	0.5
1986	949.69	3,321.26	1,750.47	1,722.35	2,477.51	1,570.62	756.38	1,517.94	1,245.26	1,505.35	1,465.72	0.8
1987	926.01	3,418.98	1,870.57	1,782.80	2,532.79	1,570.55	756.40	1,569.80	1,335.09	1,547.63	1,509.16	3.0
REGION VIII												
1983	844.24	1,964.90	1,479.13	1,320.12	1,729.11	1,300.99	716.53	1,199.31	914.07	1,177.11	1,178.63	--
1984	892.34	2,074.24	1,517.48	1,337.11	1,729.86	1,364.30	726.24	1,270.17	926.55	1,220.05	1,211.32	2.8
1985	961.27	2,132.99	1,562.94	1,403.86	1,759.94	1,376.88	721.38	1,314.42	923.61	1,272.76	1,220.19	0.7
1986	936.10	2,118.15	1,355.47	1,404.18	1,698.03	1,377.50	723.08	1,319.29	997.61	1,302.29	1,205.45	-1.2
1987	1,006.50	2,066.83	1,401.95	1,427.02	1,765.00	1,414.48	721.73	1,354.14	1,014.72	1,317.38	1,213.63	0.7
TOTALS FOR STATE												
1983	944.84	2,088.46	1,867.93	1,445.63	1,832.91	1,479.00	719.98	1,304.13	1,049.28	1,311.27	1,253.26	--
1984	982.62	2,186.55	1,684.95	1,494.26	1,901.39	1,535.65	737.75	1,364.56	1,100.81	1,346.37	1,273.69	1.6
1985	1,016.64	2,270.00	1,565.51	1,557.18	1,956.15	1,578.89	743.89	1,440.34	1,128.66	1,405.48	1,298.54	2.0
1986	1,066.96	2,352.65	1,566.00	1,577.32	1,992.88	1,607.21	744.98	1,502.95	1,160.59	1,444.58	1,314.22	1.2
1987	1,104.17	2,369.89	1,637.17	1,610.96	2,009.33	1,654.84	751.00	1,554.41	1,211.41	1,481.64	1,345.45	2.4

* Excludes railroad employment.

** Excludes military employment.

SOURCE: RAR29K

Table 10

TABLE 10 - ALL JOB OPENINGS 06/30/88 NORTH DAKOTA STATE NORTH DAKOTA TABLE 11

OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

ITEM NO	OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS		OPENINGS BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION										
			TOTAL	AGRI-CULTURE-FOREST-FISHERY	MINING	CONSTR	MFG	TRANSP & UTIL	WHS & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE-INS & REAL ESTATE	SER-VICES	PUBLIC ADMIN-ISTRA-TION	GOVT
A	B		C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	OPENINGS RECEIVED												
10010	TOTAL		51337	2899	316	4137	3684	2019	11625	1163	24112	1382	11615
10015	0-1	PROF TECH MGR	8651	4	7	122	810	77	537	120	6489	485	4999
10020	20-24	CLERICAL	7858	48	26	201	262	249	1975	686	4075	336	2654
10025	25-29	SALES	3234	21	2	67	92	124	2247	126	542	15	101
10030	30	DOMESTIC	3017	28	0	6	4	6	104	12	2856	1	44
10035	31-39	OTHER SERVICES	9587	9	3	158	68	93	3644	50	5299	263	1516
10040	4	FARM F & F	3342	2404	2	21	6	13	146	12	601	137	630
10045	5	PROCESSING	462	67	8	63	193	5	84	24	17	1	6
10050	6	MACHINE TRADES	892	7	12	81	210	40	355	10	165	12	45
10055	7	BENCH WORK	1720	5	1	42	1025	1	144	0	499	3	718
10060	8	STRUCTURAL	4321	17	54	2640	353	128	239	61	762	67	383
10065	90-91	MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP	1804	138	24	178	55	564	620	4	212	9	45
10070	92	PKG MTRL HNDL	6049	151	19	548	574	694	1514	54	2455	40	446
10075	93-97	OTHER	400	0	158	10	32	25	16	6	140	13	28
	OPENINGS FILLED												
10085	TOTAL		36600	2315	193	3169	3002	1511	7649	675	17324	762	8580
10090	0-1	PROF TECH MGR	5116	2	7	95	504	25	260	49	3990	184	3084
10095	20-24	CLERICAL	5694	41	16	119	185	172	1404	410	3161	186	2169
10100	25-29	SALES	1973	16	1	33	54	63	1366	48	377	15	91
10105	30	DOMESTIC	2146	25	0	5	4	6	95	12	1998	1	42
10110	31-39	OTHER SERVICES	6283	6	3	127	49	73	2200	25	3629	171	1123
10115	4	FARM F & F	2686	1955	1	15	4	11	99	6	479	116	521
10120	5	PROCESSING	341	51	4	54	146	5	47	24	10	0	3
10125	6	MACHINE TRADES	510	2	7	36	167	24	176	5	87	6	22
10130	7	BENCH WORK	1623	5	0	32	1042	0	97	0	444	3	782
10135	8	STRUCTURAL	3234	14	39	2029	274	98	153	45	549	33	285
10140	90-91	MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP	1124	65	13	111	36	364	400	3	124	8	35
10145	92	PKG MTRL HNDL	5605	133	16	508	513	654	1341	43	2364	33	409
10150	93-97	OTHER	265	0	86	5	24	16	11	5	112	6	14
	FILL RATE												
10160	TOTAL		71.3	79.9	61.1	76.6	81.5	74.8	65.8	58.0	71.8	55.1	73.9
10165	0-1	PROF TECH MGR	59.1	50.0	100.0	77.9	62.2	32.5	48.4	40.8	61.5	37.9	61.7
10170	20-24	CLERICAL	72.5	85.4	61.5	59.2	70.6	69.1	71.1	59.8	77.6	55.4	81.7
10175	25-29	SALES	61.0	76.2	50.0	49.3	58.7	50.8	60.8	38.7	69.6	100.0	90.1
10180	30	DOMESTIC	71.1	89.3	0.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	91.3	100.0	70.0	100.0	95.5
10185	31-39	OTHER SERVICES	65.5	66.7	100.0	80.4	72.1	78.5	60.4	50.0	68.5	65.0	74.1

TABLE 10 - ALL JOB OPENINGS 06/30/88 NORTH DAKOTA STATE NORTH DAKOTA TABLE 10

OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

ITEM NO	OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS	OPENINGS BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION										
		TOTAL	AGRI-CULTURE, FOREST, FISHERY	MINING	CONSTR	MFG	TRANSP & UTIL	WHS & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE, INS & REAL ESTATE	SER-VICES	PUBLIC ADMIN-ISTRA-TION	GOVT
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
10190 4	FARM F & F	80.4	81.3	50.0	71.4	66.7	84.6	67.8	50.0	79.7	84.7	82.7
10195 5	PROCESSING	73.8	76.1	50.0	85.7	75.6	100.0	56.0	100.0	58.8	0.0	50.0
10200 6	MACHINE TRADES	57.2	28.6	58.3	44.4	79.5	60.0	49.6	50.0	52.7	50.0	48.9
10205 7	BENCH WORK	94.4	100.0	0.0	76.2	101.7	0.0	67.4	0.0	89.0	100.0	105.9
10210 8	STRUCTURAL	74.8	82.4	72.2	76.9	77.6	76.6	64.0	73.8	72.0	49.3	74.4
10215 90-91	MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP	62.3	47.1	54.2	62.4	65.5	64.5	64.5	75.0	58.5	88.9	77.8
10220 92	PKG MTRL HNDL	92.7	88.1	84.2	92.7	89.4	94.2	88.4	79.6	96.3	82.5	91.7
10225 93-97	OTHER	66.3	0.0	54.4	50.0	75.0	64.0	68.8	83.3	80.0	46.2	50.0

Table 10 (Con't)

TABLE 10 - ALL JOB OPENINGS 06/30/87 NORTH DAKOTA STATE NORTH DAKOTA TABLE 10
OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

ITEM NO	OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS		OPENINGS BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION										
			TOTAL	AGRI-CULTURE, FOREST, FISHERY	MINING	CONSTR	MFG	TRANSP & UTIL	WHS & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE, INS & REAL ESTATE	SER-VICES	PUBLIC ADMIN-ISTRA-TION	GOVT
A	B		C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	OPENINGS RECEIVED												
10010	TOTAL		42685	2278	261	3851	2686	1884	9954	1194	19236	1274	3326
10015	0-1	PROF TECH MGR	4899	10	16	126	314	54	521	164	3421	272	2746
10020	20-24	CLERICAL	8308	25	15	195	322	284	1691	720	4594	443	3566
10025	25-29	SALES	2893	8	2	57	81	100	2087	83	440	20	69
10030	30	DOMESTIC	2857	19	0	6	8	3	82	20	2712	7	128
10035	31-39	OTHER SERVICES	8030	7	11	147	84	51	3218	63	4220	229	1462
10040	4	FARM F & F	2533	1789	1	24	8	24	104	11	427	143	472
10045	5	PROCESSING	508	77	6	16	297	6	85	6	19	1	3
10050	6	MACHINE TRADES	775	5	7	85	201	33	269	2	154	21	47
10055	7	BENCH WORK	726	1	0	14	525	4	75	2	98	6	14
10060	8	STRUCTURAL	3853	15	37	2466	253	118	282	48	555	68	248
10065	90-91	MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP	1568	130	31	165	55	557	436	3	174	7	41
10070	92	PKG MTRL HNDL	5269	191	20	505	495	647	1045	71	2251	41	241
10075	93-97	OTHER	466	1	121	45	43	6	59	4	171	16	29
	OPENINGS FILLED												
10085	TOTAL		34070	1835	176	3213	2181	1473	7249	801	16231	869	7811
10090	0-1	PROF TECH MGR	3766	3	17	90	199	23	370	67	2859	117	2411
10095	20-24	CLERICAL	6698	19	10	143	242	212	1259	479	4011	331	3108
10100	25-29	SALES	1896	6	1	25	48	54	1352	53	350	15	40
10105	30	DOMESTIC	2335	15	0	6	8	3	77	14	2201	7	38
10110	31-39	OTHER SERVICES	6132	7	8	130	63	56	2382	35	3312	159	1238
10115	4	FARM F & F	2102	1438	1	10	6	18	90	9	397	132	451
10120	5	PROCESSING	454	71	0	18	282	6	57	5	15	0	1
10125	6	MACHINE TRADES	507	5	2	68	146	20	154	1	100	11	30
10130	7	BENCH WORK	581	0	0	6	436	2	37	2	96	2	32
10135	8	STRUCTURAL	3157	13	28	2083	223	68	215	37	414	49	186
10140	90-91	MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP	1086	83	21	127	40	384	295	3	121	4	29
10145	92	PKG MTRL HNDL	4988	174	18	472	457	624	925	69	2215	33	228
10150	93-97	OTHER	368	1	70	45	31	3	56	3	150	9	19
	FILL RATE												
10160	TOTAL		79.8	80.6	67.4	83.4	81.2	78.2	72.8	67.1	84.4	68.2	88.5
10165	0-1	PROF TECH MGR	76.9	30.0	106.3	63.5	63.4	42.6	71.0	53.0	83.9	43.0	87.8
10170	20-24	CLERICAL	80.6	76.0	66.7	73.3	75.2	74.6	73.3	66.5	87.3	74.7	92.9
10175	25-29	SALES	65.5	75.0	50.0	43.9	59.3	54.0	64.8	63.9	79.0	75.0	81.0
10180	30	DOMESTIC	81.7	78.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.9	90.0	81.2	100.0	29.7
10185	31-39	OTHER SERVICES	76.4	100.0	72.7	88.4	75.0	70.6	74.0	58.3	78.5	69.4	84.7

NORTH DAKOTA 38 QUARTERLY YEAR TO DATE
FOR PERIOD ENDING 06/30/87 PAGE 001

TABLE 10 - ALL JOB OPENINGS 06/30/87 NORTH DAKOTA STATE NORTH DAKOTA TABLE 10
OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

ITEM NO	OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS	OPENINGS BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION										
		TOTAL	AGRI-CULTURE, FOREST, FISHERY.	MINING	CONSTR	MFG	TRANSP & UTIL	WHS & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE, INS & REAL ESTATE	SER-VICES	PUBLIC ADMIN-ISTRA-TION	GOVT
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
10190 4	FARM F & F	83.0	80.4	100.0	61.7	75.3	75.0	86.5	81.6	93.0	92.3	95.6
10195 5	PROCESSING	89.4	92.2	0.0	112.5	94.9	100.0	67.1	83.3	78.9	0.0	33.3
10200 6	MACHINE TRADES	65.4	100.0	28.6	80.0	72.6	66.7	57.2	50.3	64.9	52.4	69.9
10205 7	BENCH WORK	80.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	83.0	50.0	49.3	100.0	96.0	33.3	221.0
10210 8	STRUCTURAL	81.9	86.7	75.7	84.5	88.1	74.6	76.2	77.1	74.6	72.1	73.0
10215 90-91	MOTOR VHCL, TRANSP	69.3	63.8	67.7	77.0	72.7	68.9	67.7	100.0	69.5	57.1	73.7
10220 92	PKG MTRL HNDL	94.7	91.1	90.0	93.5	92.3	96.4	88.5	97.2	98.4	80.5	94.6
10225 93-97	OTHER	79.0	100.0	57.9	100.0	72.1	50.0	94.9	75.3	87.7	58.3	65.5

NORTH DAKOTA 38

QUARTERLY YEAR TO DATE
FOR PERIOD ENDING 06/30/87 PAGE 002

Table 11
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
By Industry and County, 1987 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans.,** Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Services	Govt.***	Total** Number	Total** Percent
REGION I											
Williams	1,171	246	242	549	732	1,757	392	1,867	1,390	8,347	
Divide	10	23	7	13	50	127	57	220	185	692	
McKenzie	263	60	20	197	132	208	71	331	447	1,730	
TOTAL	**1,444**	**329**	**269**	**759**	**914**	**2,092**	**520**	**2,419**	**2,022**	**10,769**	
ROW PERCENT	13.4	3.1	2.5	7.0	8.5	19.4	4.8	22.5	18.8	100.0	4.7
REGION II											
Ward	148	983	726	971	1,671	5,032	1,026	5,102	4,089	19,746	
Bottineau	92	55	72	102	150	403	101	490	604	2,068	
Burke	109	13	12	79	43	111	42	21	249	678	
McHenry	31	59	61	74	116	160	65	108	427	1,100	
Mountrail	28	21	132	105	155	322	113	430	495	1,801	
Pierce	4	30	62	111	136	355	85	471	277	1,531	
Renville	50	19	5	12	76	83	30	151	205	630	
TOTAL	**462**	**1,180**	**1,070**	**1,454**	**2,347**	**6,466**	**1,462**	**6,773**	**6,346**	**27,560**	**11.9**
ROW PERCENT	1.7	4.3	3.9	5.3	8.5	23.4	5.3	24.6	23.0	100.0	
REGION III											
Ramsey	10	149	132	155	373	1,363	209	1,207	1,177	4,775	
Benson	0	14	469	20	79	102	60	336	505	1,585	
Cavalier	0	78	16	92	148	295	92	304	358	1,383	
Towner	0	18	249	67	87	141	62	191	214	1,029	
Eddy	9	5	14	14	72	129	41	228	212	725	
Rolette	7	115	402	82	103	384	110	653	1,249	3,105	
TOTAL	**26**	**379**	**1,282**	**430**	**862**	**2,414**	**574**	**2,919**	**3,715**	**12,601**	**5.4**
ROW PERCENT	0.2	3.0	10.2	3.4	6.8	19.1	4.6	23.2	29.5	100.0	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	72	1,580	1,616	1,269	1,488	6,840	1,103	6,265	6,931	27,164	
Nelson	0	34	29	35	165	165	64	314	276	1,082	
Walsh	20	144	170	257	397	909	219	814	1,912	4,842	
Pembina	4	136	550	136	233	575	106	633	601	2,974	
TOTAL	**96**	**1,894**	**2,365**	**1,697**	**2,283**	**8,489**	**1,492**	**8,026**	**9,720**	**36,062**	**15.6**
ROW PERCENT	0.3	5.3	6.6	4.7	6.3	23.5	4.1	22.3	26.9	100.0	
REGION V											
Cass	3	2,695	3,791	3,529	6,168	10,718	3,818	14,017	8,210	52,951	
Traill	0	75	304	89	289	530	143	585	577	2,592	
Steele	0	17	35	41	60	55	40	27	161	435	
Ransom	0	39	124	63	164	314	96	386	378	1,563	
Richland	1	285	1,507	233	423	954	214	904	1,353	5,875	
Sargent	0	34	665	55	91	171	46	91	276	1,429	
TOTAL	**4**	**3,145**	**6,426**	**4,010**	**7,195**	**12,742**	**4,357**	**16,010**	**10,955**	**64,845**	**28.0**
ROW PERCENT	0.0	4.9	9.9	6.2	11.1	19.6	6.7	24.7	16.9	100.0	
REGION VI											
Stutsman	12	248	1,087	432	428	1,841	466	2,028	2,018	8,559	
Wells	29	81	26	29	174	352	99	380	342	1,510	
McIntosh	0	8	43	19	175	197	73	318	230	1,063	
Logan	0	19	10	19	104	107	26	87	166	539	
Foster	12	33	20	82	153	231	79	324	236	1,168	
Dickey	0	87	95	68	174	361	69	456	386	1,697	
LaMoure	0	26	34	65	182	179	94	119	351	1,048	--
Barnes	5	225	200	113	372	892	170	844	892	3,714	
Griggs	0	14	45	16	100	116	52	176	183	702	
TOTAL	**58**	**741**	**1,560**	**843**	**1,862**	**4,276**	**1,128**	**4,732**	**4,804**	**20,000**	**8.6**
ROW PERCENT	0.3	3.7	7.8	4.2	9.3	21.4	5.6	23.7	24.0	100.0	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	165	1,120	1,167	2,014	1,724	6,203	1,262	8,115	6,580	28,351	
McLean	206	420	50	338	197	378	132	473	735	2,928	
Sheridan	0	11	6	6	35	42	35	20	136	291	
Kidder	2	7	8	26	47	64	37	97	209	496	
Emmons	0	58	37	31	118	151	50	207	318	970	
Morton	28	477	769	398	448	1,389	247	1,560	1,284	6,599	
Mercer	526	262	33	1,472	130	460	115	561	568	4,126	
Oliver	98	144	2	221	6	32	19	16	145	681	
Grant	1	14	7	23	57	101	43	122	203	572	
Sioux	0	34	7	13	22	63	21	199	412	770	
TOTAL	**1,026**	**2,547**	**2,086**	**4,542**	**2,784**	**8,883**	**1,961**	**11,370**	**10,590**	**45,784**	**19.8**
ROW PERCENT	2.2	5.6	4.6	9.9	6.1	19.4	4.3	24.8	23.1	100.0	
REGION VIII											
Stark	603	307	508	544	618	1,979	342	2,122	1,544	8,567	
Slope	11	6	0	0	0	4	0	3	61	86	
Hettinger	1	39	14	32	83	131	55	113	238	705	
Golden Valley	42	22	24	13	70	126	38	123	162	620	
Dunn	42	18	12	28	63	93	30	43	243	572	
Bowman	117	37	36	34	149	264	72	264	243	1,216	
Billings	152	24	0	12	1	30	0	120	136	475	
Adams	3	13	23	43	108	198	53	346	171	957	
TOTAL	**971**	**466**	**617**	**706**	**1,092**	**2,825**	**590**	**3,134**	**2,798**	**13,198**	**5.7**
ROW PERCENT	7.4	3.5	4.7	5.3	8.3	21.4	4.5	23.7	21.2	100.0	
MULTI-COUNTY	14	74	43	7	151	0	3	63	52	406	0.2
STATE TOTAL	**4,101**	**10,755**	**15,718**	**14,448**	**19,490**	**48,187**	**12,087**	**55,446**	**51,002**	**231,220**	**99.9**
ROW PERCENT	1.8	4.7	6.8	6.2	8.4	20.8	5.2	24.0	22.1	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Excludes railroad employment.
*** Excludes military employment.
**** Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: RAR23K (10/20/88)

Table 12
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1986 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt. 2/	Total** Number	Total** Percent
REGION I											
Williams	1,382	344	260	631	799	1,916	440	1,971	1,456	9,200	
Divide	28	19	7	11	52	139	58	224	175	712	
McKenzie	425	92	20	177	135	235	71	330	444	1,928	
TOTAL	**1,835**	**455**	**287**	**819**	**986**	**2,290**	**569**	**2,525**	**2,075**	**11,840**	**5.2**
ROW PERCENT	15.5	3.8	2.4	6.9	8.3	19.4	4.8	21.3	17.5	99.9	
REGION II											
Ward	125	992	761	954	1,674	4,988	996	4,898	4,035	19,422	
Bottineau	120	57	64	105	156	410	102	462	599	2,074	
Burke	125	13	12	77	44	114	45	25	257	710	
McHenry	45	79	60	80	108	155	68	105	420	1,121	
Mountrail	51	52	127	87	146	318	96	433	500	1,809	
Pierce	9	61	55	111	152	355	95	480	276	1,594	
Renville	60	24	5	7	77	92	27	157	212	661	
TOTAL	**535**	**1,278**	**1,084**	**1,421**	**2,357**	**6,432**	**1,429**	**6,560**	**6,299**	**27,391**	**12.0**
ROW PERCENT	2.0	4.7	4.0	5.2	8.6	23.5	5.2	23.9	23.0	100.1	
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	173	155	163	382	1,281	217	1,178	1,164	4,714	
Benson	0	43	491	15	81	114	68	328	514	1,656	
Cavalier	0	67	15	103	152	309	91	295	347	1,378	
Towner	0	23	206	55	79	142	60	191	214	970	
Eddy	10	9	14	14	86	134	45	232	214	758	
Rolette	7	113	461	77	105	394	119	699	1,394	3,368	
TOTAL	**17**	**428**	**1,342**	**427**	**885**	**2,374**	**600**	**2,923**	**3,847**	**12,844**	**5.6**
ROW PERCENT	0.1	3.3	10.4	3.3	6.9	18.5	4.7	22.8	30.0	100.0	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	36	1,526	1,485	1,251	1,421	6,592	1,084	5,824	6,721	25,950	
Nelson	0	40	28	44	169	184	70	296	289	1,119	
Walsh	19	162	165	222	383	903	244	790	1,976	4,862	
Pembina	4	232	438	156	224	574	119	643	602	2,993	
TOTAL	**59**	**1,960**	**2,116**	**1,673**	**2,197**	**8,253**	**1,517**	**7,563**	**9,588**	**34,924**	**15.3**
ROW PERCENT	0.1	5.6	6.1	4.8	6.3	23.6	4.3	21.7	27.5	100.0	
REGION V											
Cass	9	2,574	3,766	3,269	5,935	10,410	3,716	13,364	8,039	51,083	
Traill	0	131	273	95	276	508	146	586	590	2,604	
Steele	0	13	37	40	58	57	41	19	156	421	
Ransom	0	38	131	48	167	317	89	388	372	1,550	
Richland	1	312	1,485	214	410	893	190	785	1,384	5,673	
Sargent	0	35	687	48	84	154	45	80	285	1,420	
TOTAL	**10**	**3,103**	**6,379**	**3,714**	**6,930**	**12,339**	**4,227**	**15,222**	**10,826**	**62,751**	**27.5**
ROW PERCENT	0	4.9	10.2	5.9	11.0	19.7	6.7	24.3	17.3	100.0	
REGION VI											
Stutsman	11	241	1,036	421	413	1,857	456	2,040	2,008	8,482	
Wells	24	84	27	29	179	360	101	381	341	1,526	
McIntosh	0	13	44	25	172	178	76	315	220	1,043	
Logan	0	18	10	11	106	104	23	85	164	522	
Foster	12	35	20	101	162	228	79	300	241	1,178	
Dickey	0	129	98	72	184	383	71	454	403	1,792	
LaMoure	0	10	29	57	190	186	97	115	348	1,031	
Barnes	6	207	169	102	347	865	169	835	881	3,581	
Griggs	0	19	39	17	115	103	57	176	176	702	
TOTAL	**53**	**756**	**1,472**	**835**	**1,868**	**4,264**	**1,129**	**4,701**	**4,782**	**19,857**	**8.7**
ROW PERCENT	0.3	3.8	7.4	4.2	9.4	21.5	5.7	23.7	24.1	100.1	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	159	1,071	1,172	2,041	1,805	5,977	1,263	7,814	6,420	27,721	
McLean	277	108	58	348	184	400	127	447	716	2,664	
Sheridan	2	13	6	6	35	44	33	21	145	305	
Kidder	2	7	12	20	40	56	37	95	213	482	
Emmons	0	65	37	29	117	159	51	201	320	980	
Morton	33	500	746	410	462	1,385	248	1,505	1,268	6,556	
Mercer	545	338	29	1,468	121	468	113	593	569	4,243	
Oliver	96	87	3	223	3	28	7	14	149	610	
Grant	1	10	3	24	54	107	68	103	202	552	
Sioux	1	31	7	9	20	52	16	202	402	740	
TOTAL	**1,116**	**2,230**	**2,073**	**4,578**	**2,841**	**8,676**	**1,943**	**10,995**	**10,404**	**44,853**	**19.6**
ROW PERCENT	2.5	5.0	4.6	10.2	6.3	19.3	4.3	24.5	23.2	99.9	
REGION VIII											
Stark	651	326	470	562	648	2,023	347	2,130	1,556	8,713	
Slope	23	3	0	2	1	4	2	3	59	96	
Hettinger	2	43	15	30	85	128	56	108	236	702	
Golden Valley	43	19	34	20	69	141	43	86	160	615	
Dunn	53	57	7	31	64	93	30	42	252	629	
Bowman	119	43	41	33	162	261	73	263	244	1,239	
Billings	168	17	0	12	2	31	0	125	126	480	
Adams	1	17	26	40	112	208	52	356	170	981	
TOTAL	**1,060**	**525**	**593**	**730**	**1,143**	**2,889**	**603**	**3,113**	**2,803**	**13,455**	**5.9**
ROW PERCENT	7.9	3.9	4.4	5.4	8.5	21.5	4.5	23.1	20.8	100.0	
MULTI COUNTY	25	107	27	6	149	3	1	91	53	462	0.2
STATE TOTAL	**4,709**	**10,836**	**15,369**	**14,204**	**19,353**	**47,521**	**12,016**	**53,691**	**50,678**	**228,377**	**100.0**
ROW PERCENT	3.1	7.5	6.5	6.1	8.8	19.9	5.0	22.1	21.0	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 15
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1985 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., R	Service	Govt. 2/	Total** Number	Percent
REGION I											
Williams	2,262	428	309	801	974	2,012	460	2,116	1,449	10,811	
Divide	62	19	8	72	54	146	62	226	178	767	
McKenzie	960	118	22	205	145	281	70	351	432	2,584	
TOTAL	**3,284**	**565**	**339**	**1,078**	**1,173**	**2,659**	**592**	**2,693**	**2,059**	**14,182**	**6.1**
ROW PERCENT	23.2	4.0	2.4	7.2	8.3	17.5	4.2	19.0	14.5	100.1	
REGION II											
Ward	145	970	809	959	1,708	5,096	998	4,674	3,982	19,341	
Bottineau	206	66	60	102	176	407	99	457	596	2,167	
Burke	162	25	11	85	59	124	46	76	257	785	
McHenry	60	74	68	85	106	171	71	122	396	1,153	
Mountrail	33	66	122	89	146	343	82	427	491	1,799	
Pierce	2	37	64	106	148	396	95	479	272	1,599	
Renville	87	27	6	76	65	96	28	171	212	706	
TOTAL	**695**	**1,241**	**1,138**	**1,662**	**2,388**	**6,633**	**1,419**	**6,366**	**6,206**	**27,529**	**11.9**
ROW PERCENT	2.5	4.5	4.1	5.2	8.7	24.0	5.1	23.0	22.5	99.9	
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	207	161	166	349	1,262	218	1,159	1,173	4,671	
Benson	1	38	512	76	85	112	65	253	916	1,598	
Cavalier	1	53	19	99	132	305	84	303	359	1,347	
Towner	0	25	165	51	80	159	66	196	207	948	
Eddy	12	13	20	76	87	123	69	260	196	754	
Rolette	5	115	466	72	121	393	123	739	1,165	3,199	
TOTAL	**20**	**651**	**1,341**	**630**	**854**	**2,354**	**603**	**2,882**	**3,812**	**12,717**	**5.5**
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.5	10.5	5.1	6.7	18.5	4.7	22.7	30.0	99.9	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	32	1,391	1,970	1,224	1,385	6,664	1,032	5,672	6,910	25,282	
Nelson	0	49	38	35	163	191	70	283	301	1,126	
Walsh	17	185	127	210	375	878	241	770	2,961	6,762	
Pembina	4	257	551	153	221	560	119	695	596	3,158	
TOTAL	**53**	**1,880**	**2,086**	**1,622**	**2,144**	**8,293**	**1,462**	**7,420**	**9,348**	**36,308**	**14.9**
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.5	6.1	4.7	6.2	24.2	4.3	21.6	27.2	100.0	
REGION V											
Cass	15	2,638	3,692	3,109	6,107	10,046	3,672	12,565	7,905	49,749	
Traill	6	102	287	106	270	467	141	579	586	2,542	
Steele	0	12	39	41	72	69	41	19	166	457	
Ransom	0	98	103	50	166	315	90	386	367	1,553	
Richland	4	292	1,460	181	384	871	195	742	1,369	5,500	
Sargent	0	40	679	47	89	160	47	82	276	1,400	
TOTAL	**25**	**3,342**	**6,260**	**3,534**	**7,086**	**11,910**	**4,186**	**14,573**	**10,665**	**61,181**	**26.5**
ROW PERCENT	0.0	5.1	10.2	5.8	11.6	19.5	6.8	23.5	17.4	100.0	
REGION VI											
Stutsman	12	279	1,095	395	612	1,963	655	2,023	1,983	8,597	
Wells	28	99	29	56	201	358	101	564	335	1,549	
McIntosh	0	12	50	32	169	177	77	321	222	1,060	
Logan	0	27	12	11	117	88	23	89	164	527	
Foster	13	61	31	96	167	294	77	306	237	1,222	
Dickey	0	95	87	79	172	418	77	464	392	1,785	
LaMoure	2	19	29	59	188	192	104	122	336	1,051	
Barnes	2	186	126	96	371	869	159	782	873	3,464	
Griggs	0	14	32	17	116	102	36	167	175	679	
TOTAL	**57**	**772**	**1,491**	**819**	**1,916**	**4,601**	**1,129**	**4,634**	**4,717**	**19,934**	**8.6**
ROW PERCENT	0.3	3.9	7.5	4.1	9.6	22.1	5.7	23.2	23.7	100.1	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	165	1,180	1,215	2,174	1,918	5,833	1,284	7,568	6,357	27,674	
McLean	293	192	80	348	191	494	127	489	710	2,944	
Sheridan	2	19	7	6	36	66	36	31	143	320	
Kidder	2	8	17	21	34	61	37	101	204	485	
Emmons	0	19	38	28	110	153	50	215	315	991	
Morton	39	661	799	425	492	1,123	293	1,911	1,301	6,526	
Mercer	675	961	29	1,628	122	561	129	716	562	5,283	
Oliver	105	124	4	211	2	29	6	16	147	646	
Grant	3	11	4	17	38	121	49	131	198	590	
Sioux	0	9	8	9	18	52	19	216	378	705	
TOTAL	**1,284**	**2,876**	**2,141**	**4,869**	**2,990**	**8,633**	**1,982**	**10,974**	**10,315**	**46,062**	**20.0**
ROW PERCENT	2.8	6.2	4.6	10.6	6.5	18.7	4.3	23.8	22.4	99.9	
REGION VIII											
Stark	826	615	492	663	690	2,106	379	2,190	1,162	9,303	
Slope	36	2	0	0	0	4	0	4	60	106	
Hettinger	3	65	19	30	101	120	56	196	230	760	
Golden Valley	55	28	36	20	74	161	47	93	160	654	
Dunn	106	79	8	61	74	102	39	69	260	752	
Bowman	146	56	39	37	170	264	70	269	240	1,291	
Billings	219	17	0	19	1	29	0	127	122	533	
Adams	0	19	27	38	119	192	51	343	170	955	
TOTAL	**1,391**	**661**	**621**	**826**	**1,225**	**2,958**	**636**	**3,231**	**2,804**	**16,356**	**6.2**
ROW PERCENT	9.7	4.6	4.3	5.8	8.5	20.6	4.4	22.5	19.5	99.9	
MULTI COUNTY	76	93	32	9	168	6	3	48	52	487	0.2
STATE TOTAL	**6,885**	**11,679**	**15,469**	**14,539**	**19,962**	**67,647**	**12,012**	**52,621**	**49,978**	**230,792**	**100.0**
ROW PERCENT	3.0	5.1	6.7	6.3	8.6	29.6	5.2	22.8	21.6	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 16
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and County, 1984 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., ** Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt. ***	Total**** Number	Total**** Percent
REGION I											
Williams	2,536	573	325	866	1,062	2,085	462	2,182	1,380	11,491	
Divide	79	15	9	11	63	146	34	219	178	774	
McKenzie	1,073	156	23	214	146	275	69	388	445	2,789	
TOTAL	3,708	744	357	1,091	1,271	2,506	565	2,789	2,003	15,054	6.5
ROW PERCENT	24.6	4.9	2.4	7.2	8.4	16.6	3.9	18.5	13.3	99.8	
REGION II											
Ward	141	1,081	857	930	1,780	5,134	972	4,671	3,843	19,409	
Bottineau	185	67	58	108	193	418	102	483	596	2,210	
Burke	175	15	11	88	47	120	46	65	250	797	
McHenry	64	71	95	103	111	162	69	115	403	1,193	
Mountrail	26	64	83	86	165	367	79	397	488	1,735	
Pierce	7	33	83	101	158	434	88	474	275	1,653	
Renville	91	25	3	38	63	88	29	174	205	716	
TOTAL	689	1,356	1,190	1,654	2,517	6,703	1,385	6,359	6,060	27,713	12.0
ROW PERCENT	2.5	4.9	4.3	5.2	9.1	24.2	5.0	22.9	21.9	100.0	
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	216	162	155	356	1,250	212	1,154	1,162	4,667	
Benson	5	61	509	16	93	113	64	199	522	1,582	
Cavalier	1	55	13	106	162	310	85	292	331	1,355	
Towner	0	30	137	50	115	156	61	198	211	958	
Eddy	14	29	18	19	83	134	69	269	185	776	
Nolette	7	82	336	75	133	400	112	738	1,299	3,182	
TOTAL	27	473	1,175	417	922	2,563	583	2,830	3,730	12,520	5.4
ROW PERCENT	0.1	3.8	9.4	3.3	7.4	18.9	4.7	22.6	29.8	100.0	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	40	1,190	1,215	1,193	1,386	6,476	1,022	5,568	6,283	24,373	
Nelson	11	69	50	30	165	215	69	275	307	1,171	
Walsh	19	185	118	205	364	865	260	717	1,837	4,590	
Pembina	4	178	502	135	234	555	117	661	618	2,984	
TOTAL	74	1,602	1,885	1,563	2,149	8,111	1,468	7,201	9,045	33,078	14.3
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.8	5.7	4.7	6.5	24.5	4.4	21.8	27.3	99.9	
REGION V											
Cass	21	2,615	3,795	2,960	6,104	9,649	3,508	12,064	7,727	48,243	
Traill	11	83	295	110	280	489	145	590	566	2,569	
Steele	0	18	39	37	78	74	45	16	166	473	
Ransom	9	53	117	51	171	310	92	378	366	1,536	
Richland	2	300	1,676	190	389	875	196	739	1,353	5,714	
Sargent	0	50	656	52	90	138	49	84	277	1,396	
TOTAL	36	3,119	6,576	3,400	7,108	11,335	4,035	13,871	10,453	59,931	25.9
ROW PERCENT	0.1	5.2	11.0	5.7	11.9	18.9	6.7	23.1	17.4	100.0	
REGION VI											
Stutsman	17	317	1,090	658	379	1,956	663	1,956	1,941	8,517	
Wells	28	112	31	34	226	374	97	355	331	1,568	
McIntosh	0	14	60	35	182	163	75	330	220	1,079	
Logan	0	19	11	10	117	106	22	75	166	526	
Foster	12	92	29	93	163	263	73	329	235	1,269	
Dickey	3	97	98	105	190	385	77	475	396	1,824	
LaMoure	1	23	37	34	217	213	99	128	338	1,110	
Barnes	7	187	100	101	566	860	165	762	853	3,601	
Griggs	0	12	35	19	126	114	58	156	176	694	
TOTAL	68	893	1,491	909	1,966	4,636	1,109	4,566	4,654	19,968	8.6
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.2	7.3	4.5	9.7	22.2	5.6	22.9	23.3	100.0	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	177	1,605	1,196	2,119	2,015	5,730	1,280	7,421	6,087	27,630	
McLean	273	229	87	355	216	456	123	512	696	2,947	
Sheridan	0	13	6	7	37	41	39	31	165	319	
Kidder	1	17	18	23	40	56	36	98	199	488	
Emmons	3	55	38	26	115	154	91	214	313	969	
Morton	37	386	791	423	500	1,356	252	1,526	1,255	6,526	
Mercer	598	2,533	27	1,482	148	638	126	830	560	6,942	
Oliver	100	84	3	194	2	32	7	15	148	585	
Grant	6	13	5	16	58	99	66	156	199	596	
Sioux	0	17	13	5	21	69	19	249	369	742	
TOTAL	1,195	4,752	2,184	4,650	3,152	8,611	1,977	11,052	9,971	47,344	20.6
ROW PERCENT	2.5	10.0	4.6	9.8	6.6	18.1	4.2	23.2	21.0	100.0	
REGION VIII											
Stark	923	667	502	674	714	2,166	407	2,308	1,529	9,690	
Slope	53	4	0	2	0	6	0	5	56	126	
Hettinger	12	44	21	29	107	124	35	161	227	780	
Golden Valley	33	34	41	53	73	110	47	126	156	671	
Dunn	132	87	11	55	73	124	36	53	270	839	
Bowman	189	60	37	42	175	284	71	257	229	1,326	
Billings	285	18	0	21	1	28	0	104	124	579	
Adams	1	17	29	40	126	194	53	329	170	959	
TOTAL	1,626	731	641	916	1,271	3,016	667	3,361	2,759	14,968	6.5
ROW PERCENT	10.9	4.9	4.3	6.1	8.5	20.1	4.5	22.3	18.4	100.0	
MULTI-COUNTY	60	98	27	11	167	13	5	40	52	473	0.2
STATE TOTAL	7,681	13,708	15,486	14,611	20,501	47,092	11,796	52,069	48,727	231,249	100.0
ROW PERCENT	3.2	5.9	6.7	6.2	8.9	20.4	5.1	22.5	21.1	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Excludes railroad employment.
*** Excludes military employment.
**** Totals may not add due to rounding.

Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1983 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., ** Comm., Pub.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt. ***	Total **** Number	Total **** Percent
REGION I											
[illegible]	2,309	474	987	968	1,340	3,099	459	2,167	1,384	14,187	
[illegible]	95	78	40	40	67	149	54	210	166	790	
[illegible]	844	163	49	84	47	280	47	432	428	2,001	
TOTAL	3,258	755	426	1,093	1,254	2,537	580	2,809	1,978	18,690	6.4
ROW PERCENT	22.2	5.1	2.9	7.4	8.5	17.3	3.9	19.1	13.5	28.6	
REGION II											
[illegible]	155	1,125	942	991	1,541	4,924	911	4,698	1,796	18,267	
[illegible]	141	79	97	140	192	198	88	495	496	2,195	
[illegible]	161	74	71	89	56	114	48	243	251	784	
[illegible]	90	87	145	102	112	184	69	87	184	1,067	
[illegible]	93	74	78	98	185	344	79	420	527	1,796	
[illegible]	1	62	84	92	144	451	85	455	289	1,613	
[illegible]	31	19	4	14	9	99	28	188	276	696	
TOTAL	632	1,613	1,196	1,396	2,512	6,658	1,338	6,356	6,052	27,369	11.9
ROW PERCENT	2.3	5.9	4.4	5.1	9.2	21.8	4.9	23.2	22.1	100.0	
REGION III											
[illegible]	3	216	150	140	179	1,020	198	1,167	1,131	4,924	
[illegible]	3	55	174	13	31	71	54	220	191	1,360	
[illegible]	2	97	25	97	140	126	47	281	152	1,161	
[illegible]	2	59	126	54	119	194	92	184	203	965	
[illegible]	16	20	11	11	21	43	40	218	178	541	
[illegible]	6	141	244	92	116	430	125	412	1,166	3,337	
TOTAL	24	606	916	399	936	2,351	571	2,874	3,608	12,285	5.3
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.9	7.5	3.2	7.6	19.1	4.6	23.4	29.4	99.9	
REGION IV											
[illegible]	11	1,193	1,219	1,291	1,160	4,187	979	5,492	6,281	24,255	
[illegible]	2	47	49	10	161	228	69	281	314	1,181	
[illegible]	16	222	155	208	140	444	240	709	1,670	4,412	
[illegible]	1	199	530	161	211	442	119	521	901	2,981	
TOTAL	69	1,663	1,953	1,672	2,108	7,831	1,807	7,103	8,887	32,653	14.2
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.1	6.0	5.1	6.5	24.0	5.5	21.8	27.2	100.0	
REGION V											
[illegible]	24	2,124	1,511	2,918	5,921	6,929	1,159	11,449	7,840	41,981	
[illegible]	12	88	298	105	251	467	97	575	562	2,483	
[illegible]	2	80	41	34	76	95	48	78	493	884	
[illegible]	2	63	140	52	171	111	90	179	151	1,561	
[illegible]	6	289	1,411	203	199	871	191	716	1,565	5,452	
[illegible]	2	12	611	49	90	140	45	46	579	1,555	
TOTAL	62	2,796	6,038	3,360	6,910	10,715	3,880	13,224	10,350	57,313	25.0
ROW PERCENT	0.1	4.9	10.5	5.9	12.0	18.7	6.8	23.1	18.1	100.0	
REGION VI											
[illegible]	9	182	1,010	466	429	1,879	416	1,911	1,904	8,406	
[illegible]	28	94	10	12	276	351	88	547	129	1,515	
[illegible]	1	14	66	16	180	178	50	124	224	1,284	
[illegible]	2	26	7	8	118	80	25	93	142	497	
[illegible]	14	67	11	88	165	271	50	121	519	1,306	
[illegible]	1	92	98	97	181	181	79	483	401	1,812	
[illegible]	1	26	20	54	221	238	96	222	150	1,124	
[illegible]	1	203	149	105	194	988	167	992	985	5,541	
[illegible]	2	14	36	20	125	114	30	140	102	583	
TOTAL	63	916	1,449	904	2,012	4,560	1,091	4,537	4,666	19,998	8.7
ROW PERCENT	0.3	4.6	7.2	4.5	10.1	22.8	5.5	22.7	23.3	100.0	
REGION VII											
[illegible]	169	1,164	1,188	2,052	1,916	5,164	1,289	6,942	6,264	26,748	
[illegible]	269	294	75	151	212	474	118	518	670	2,992	
[illegible]	2	25	22	4	34	47	47	51	145	560	
[illegible]	2	12	18	26	47	61	12	96	195	475	
[illegible]	2	61	41	25	121	165	41	204	122	972	
[illegible]	22	485	804	484	494	1,144	251	1,486	1,264	6,847	
[illegible]	599	1,762	90	1,141	173	907	128	760	512	6,072	
[illegible]	99	90	1	195	4	11	4	13	148	567	
[illegible]	4	11	5	18	61	86	41	158	149	519	
[illegible]	2	13	18	1	23	41	19	268	148	734	
TOTAL	1,163	8,284	2,203	4,284	3,074	8,632	1,978	10,657	9,850	49,725	21.6
ROW PERCENT	2.3	16.7	4.4	8.6	6.2	17.4	4.0	21.4	19.8	100.0	
REGION VIII											
[illegible]	974	528	502	696	703	2,579	418	2,297	1,496	9,991	
[illegible]	18	6	3	3	3	5	3	1	50	122	
[illegible]	4	50	25	12	121	127	58	167	226	815	
[illegible]	24	20	19	22	44	128	46	136	158	610	
[illegible]	158	93	10	58	44	118	33	49	261	863	
[illegible]	245	69	31	40	181	257	70	252	224	1,375	
[illegible]	297	28	3	22	13	11	3	97	119	594	
[illegible]	3	17	10	11	124	140	49	102	174	614	
TOTAL	1,719	826	637	905	1,283	3,127	674	3,303	2,699	15,168	6.6
ROW PERCENT	11.3	5.4	4.2	6.0	8.5	20.6	4.4	21.8	17.8	100.0	
[illegible]	22	119	11	8	19	4	8	26	49	505	0.2
STATE TOTAL	7,022	17,356	16,847	16,021	20,276	65,820	11,528	50,689	48,167	229,706	99.9
ROW PERCENT	3.1	7.5	8.5	6.1	8.8	28.6	5.2	22.1	21.2	100.2	

* By place of work.
** Excludes railroad employment.
*** Excludes military employment.
**** Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 16
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1982 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt. 2/	Total** Number	Total** Percent
REGION I											
Williams	3,119	906	525	985	1,382	2,405	492	2,398	1,371	13,579	
Divide	143	12	8	11	98	158	54	209	172	865	
McKenzie	1,408	258	23	234	170	355	58	440	192	3,338	
TOTAL	4,666	1,176	556	1,230	1,620	2,918	604	3,047	1,935	17,752	7.8
ROW PERCENT	26.3	6.6	3.1	6.9	9.1	16.4	3.4	17.2	10.9	99.9	
REGION II											
Ward	170	1,032	832	934	1,792	4,841	905	4,480	1,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	
Bottineau	155	68	88	113	215	399	102	481	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	
Burke	180	11	12	72	73	119	47	42	250	806	
McHenry	78	95	94	100	123	172	67	94	191	1,[illegible]	
Mountrail	76	69	72	96	172	388	75	437	526	1,[illegible]	
Pierce	4	49	85	81	184	427	80	438	267	1,[illegible]	
Renville	63	18	4	29	33	87	27	163	220	944	
TOTAL	726	1,342	1,187	1,405	2,592	6,433	1,303	6,125	6,012	27,125	11.9
ROW PERCENT	2.7	4.9	4.4	5.2	9.5	23.7	4.8	22.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	211	148	159	406	1,156	190	1,098	1,062	4,[illegible]	
Benson	3	76	441	76	109	103	71	271	196	1,[illegible]	
Cavalier	0	59	25	102	152	292	89	284	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	
Towner	0	32	82	54	134	151	65	182	202	902	
Eddy	15	13	16	13	72	131	50	202	[illegible]	9[illegible]	
Rolette	10	191	245	64	114	420	109	690	1,340	3,181	
TOTAL	28	582	957	408	987	2,253	574	2,727	3,509	12,025	5.3
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.8	8.0	3.4	8.2	18.7	4.8	22.7	29.2	[illegible]	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	36	1,122	1,234	1,332	1,341	5,985	988	5,187	6,192	23,[illegible]	
Nelson	0	57	44	28	177	216	71	278	317	1,[illegible]	
Walsh	15	208	153	202	374	891	243	718	1,540	4,[illegible]	
Pembina	0	147	574	160	234	528	116	592	597	2,948	
TOTAL	51	1,534	2,005	1,722	2,126	7,620	1,418	6,775	8,646	31,897	14.0
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.8	6.3	5.4	6.7	23.9	4.4	21.2	27.1	100.0	
REGION V											
Cass	14	1,996	3,377	2,946	5,804	8,593	3,187	10,767	7,459	44,143	
Traill	9	69	314	117	306	440	145	597	544	2,541	
Steele	0	22	37	35	81	77	49	13	169	483	
Ransom	0	167	76	48	188	331	83	355	340	1,588	
Richland	4	230	1,381	228	456	869	183	671	1,280	5,302	
Sargent	0	36	667	46	95	128	44	97	281	1,394	
TOTAL	27	2,520	5,852	3,420	6,930	10,438	3,691	12,500	10,073	55,451	24.3
ROW PERCENT	0.0	4.5	10.6	6.2	12.5	18.8	6.7	22.5	18.2	100.0	
REGION VI											
Stutsman	4	286	968	503	486	1,846	441	1,866	1,910	8,110	
Wells	28	70	30	27	224	340	87	337	333	1,476	
McIntosh	1	68	62	34	176	186	68	109	229	1,131	
Logan	0	24	12	6	120	83	24	51	155	475	
Foster	14	68	45	94	161	265	86	317	241	1,291	
Dickey	1	61	100	95	201	368	80	454	388	1,748	
LaMoure	1	16	24	57	234	210	95	115	354	1,106	
Barnes	0	203	174	108	410	859	171	816	853	3,594	
Griggs	0	21	42	17	120	127	55	151	164	697	
TOTAL	49	817	1,457	941	2,130	4,284	1,107	4,416	4,627	19,828	8.7
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.1	7.4	4.8	10.7	21.6	5.6	22.3	23.3	100.0	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	183	1,415	1,155	2,068	1,927	5,408	1,305	6,633	5,948	26,042	
McLean	250	302	72	351	211	468	117	512	666	2,949	
Sheridan	21	14	25	5	34	33	34	29	142	337	
Kidder	0	6	19	22	41	58	32	93	192	463	
Emmons	0	154	37	29	115	172	48	207	315	1,077	
Morton	58	497	821	502	496	1,396	244	1,405	1,196	6,615	
Mercer	568	3,392	26	630	167	427	101	584	472	6,367	
Oliver	109	127	3	195	2	26	9	15	152	638	
Grant	7	14	4	14	48	124	42	128	191	572	
Sioux	3	12	32	6	25	41	10	247	411	790	
TOTAL	1,199	5,933	2,196	3,822	3,069	8,153	1,942	9,853	9,685	45,850	20.1
ROW PERCENT	2.6	12.9	4.8	8.3	6.7	17.8	4.2	21.5	21.1	99.9	
REGION VIII											
Stark	1,391	1,034	531	908	904	2,538	433	2,456	1,408	11,[illegible]	
Slope	55	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	48	[illegible]	
Hettinger	26	64	24	27	128	140	57	156	329	9[illegible]	
Golden Valley	50	23	39	35	71	155	43	149	149	[illegible]	
Dunn	308	218	11	101	90	142	34	75	249	1,[illegible]	
Bowman	267	56	19	40	187	265	66	236	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Billings	413	51	0	20	2	39	0	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Adams	19	40	30	35	132	181	45	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	
TOTAL	2,529	1,487	654	1,066	1,414	3,465	678	3,466	2,566	17,325	7.6
ROW PERCENT	14.6	8.6	3.8	6.1	8.2	20.0	3.9	20.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
MULTI COUNTY	153	249	46	63	182	24	11	61	61	850	3.1
STATE TOTAL	9,428	15,640	14,908	14,077	21,050	45,388	11,328	48,970	47,114	228,103	100.0
ROW PERCENT	4.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	9.2	20.0	5.0	21.5	20.6	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 17
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1981 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., ½ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt. ½	Total** Number	Percent
REGION I											
Williams	1,645	1,142	529	962	1,285	2,183	446	2,246	1,240	11,677	
Divide	169	42	9	8	69	161	47	192	180	947	
McKenzie	1,713	338	18	222	157	344	49	468	178	1,687	
TOTAL	5,527	1,492	555	1,192	1,511	2,688	542	2,906	1,798	18,211	
ROW PERCENT	30.3	8.2	3.0	6.5	8.3	14.8	3.0	16.0	9.9	100.0	8.0
REGION II											
Ward	247	1,132	893	952	1,769	4,681	920	4,385	3,786	19,765	
Bottineau	193	93	100	119	218	403	100	434	585	2,245	
Burke	145	18	12	65	74	131	43	32	254	774	
McHenry	78	142	55	105	127	175	67	84	408	1,241	
Mountrail	68	98	86	69	142	381	76	416	527	1,863	
Pierce	4	55	120	96	166	404	86	452	280	1,663	
Renville	100	21	4	42	76	81	27	167	220	738	
TOTAL	835	1,559	1,270	1,448	2,572	6,256	1,319	5,970	6,060	27,289	
ROW PERCENT	3.1	5.7	4.7	5.3	9.4	22.9	4.8	21.9	22.2	100.0	12.0
REGION III											
Ramsey	2	227	123	165	396	1,172	190	1,060	1,276	4,629	
Benson	2	101	370	18	113	114	70	313	417	1,518	
Cavalier	0	52	27	101	159	290	89	304	344	1,366	
Towner	0	45	78	57	141	150	64	184	209	928	
Eddy	16	20	10	14	82	143	48	181	188	702	
Rolette	5	161	245	65	116	422	108	781	1,322	3,225	
TOTAL	23	606	853	420	1,007	2,291	569	2,823	3,556	12,148	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.0	7.0	3.5	8.3	18.8	4.7	23.2	29.3	100.0	5.4
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	40	1,224	1,174	1,385	1,353	5,942	1,025	4,978	6,153	23,274	
Nelson	0	90	55	25	184	213	69	284	332	1,252	
Walsh	34	244	116	191	359	865	227	756	1,369	4,161	
Pembina	0	136	627	206	240	541	116	564	591	3,021	
TOTAL	74	1,698	1,972	1,807	2,136	7,561	1,837	6,582	8,445	31,708	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.3	6.2	5.7	6.8	23.9	4.5	20.8	26.6	100.0	14.0
REGION V											
Cass	25	2,231	3,628	2,882	5,814	8,500	3,224	10,050	7,747	44,101	
Traill	3	68	286	117	319	416	142	567	565	2,483	
Steele	2	26	37	46	85	82	49	14	166	507	
Ransom	0	79	33	51	214	348	82	311	346	1,464	
Richland	4	270	1,442	234	447	899	184	639	1,303	5,422	
Sargent	0	30	810	47	89	116	43	85	274	1,494	
TOTAL	34	2,704	6,236	3,377	6,968	10,361	3,724	11,666	10,401	55,471	
ROW PERCENT	0.1	4.9	11.2	6.1	12.6	18.7	6.7	21.0	18.7	100.0	24.5
REGION VI											
Stutsman	3	341	1,023	534	514	1,846	446	1,832	1,948	8,487	
Wells	29	74	26	36	240	345	80	350	350	1,530	
McIntosh	10	39	73	29	168	183	60	307	241	1,110	
Logan	1	30	12	4	129	83	23	55	181	518	
Foster	12	74	49	93	160	259	80	298	253	1,278	
Dickey	0	72	117	90	216	398	83	449	407	1,832	
LaMoure	1	28	22	64	236	211	97	123	366	1,148	
Barnes	0	220	156	114	420	881	171	768	884	3,614	
Griggs	3	19	75	20	124	123	53	144	176	735	
TOTAL	57	897	1,553	984	2,207	4,329	1,093	4,326	4,806	20,252	
ROW PERCENT	0.3	4.4	7.7	4.9	10.9	21.4	5.4	21.3	23.7	100.0	8.9
REGION VII											
Burleigh	223	1,506	1,214	1,982	1,885	5,327	1,302	6,341	6,166	25,946	
McLean	230	266	60	341	227	472	112	509	673	2,890	
Sheridan	2	15	15	2	35	55	34	25	149	332	
Kidder	1	10	18	22	48	59	33	94	199	484	
Emmons	3	98	33	25	113	169	48	194	318	1,001	
Morton	71	526	746	473	587	1,441	248	1,339	1,303	6,734	
Mercer	528	1,887	27	513	161	409	93	479	445	4,542	
Oliver	139	85	2	196	3	25	9	8	149	616	
Grant	5	12	12	15	51	106	41	134	197	573	
Sioux	0	18	26	6	33	37	8	298	419	845	
TOTAL	1,202	4,423	2,153	3,575	3,143	8,100	1,928	9,421	10,018	43,963	
ROW PERCENT	2.7	10.1	4.9	8.1	7.2	18.4	4.4	21.4	22.8	100.0	19.4
REGION VIII											
Stark	1,295	794	548	712	785	2,408	398	2,271	1,367	10,578	
Slope	71	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	47	128	
Hettinger	28	68	23	27	125	139	53	143	227	833	
Golden Valley	84	40	35	11	70	193	41	132	141	747	
Dunn	349	137	9	72	129	150	31	73	248	1,198	
Bowman	282	60	14	39	177	258	62	236	231	1,359	
Billings	587	74	0	9	5	39	0	90	98	902	
Adams	2	43	27	39	129	179	42	311	165	937	
TOTAL	2,698	1,216	656	909	1,420	3,375	627	3,257	2,524	16,682	
ROW PERCENT	16.2	7.3	3.9	5.5	8.5	20.2	3.8	19.5	15.1	100.0	7.4
MULTI-COUNTY	282	172	30	47	146	10	10	97	72	866	0.4
STATE TOTAL	10,732	14,763	15,278	13,759	21,110	44,971	11,249	47,048	47,680	226,590	100.0
ROW PERCENT	4.7	6.5	6.7	6.1	9.3	19.9	5.0	20.8	21.0	100.0	

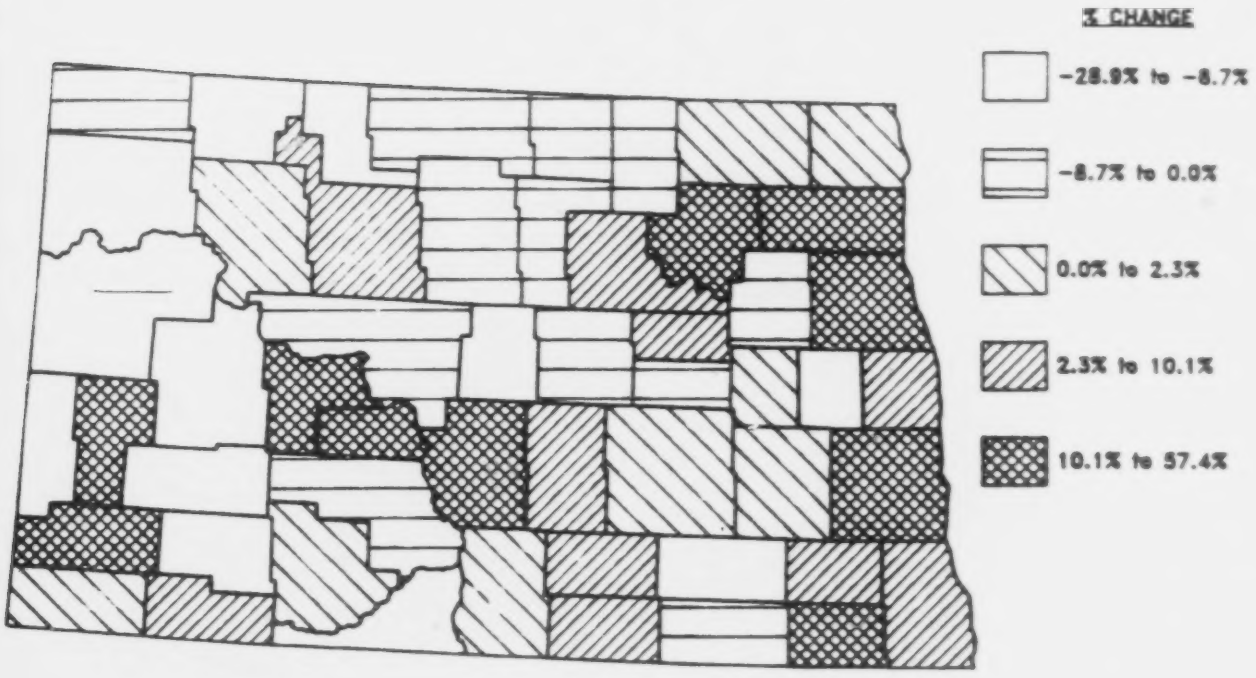
* By place of work.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
½ Excludes military employment.

Table 18
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary
Employment by Industry and County, 1980 Annual Average*

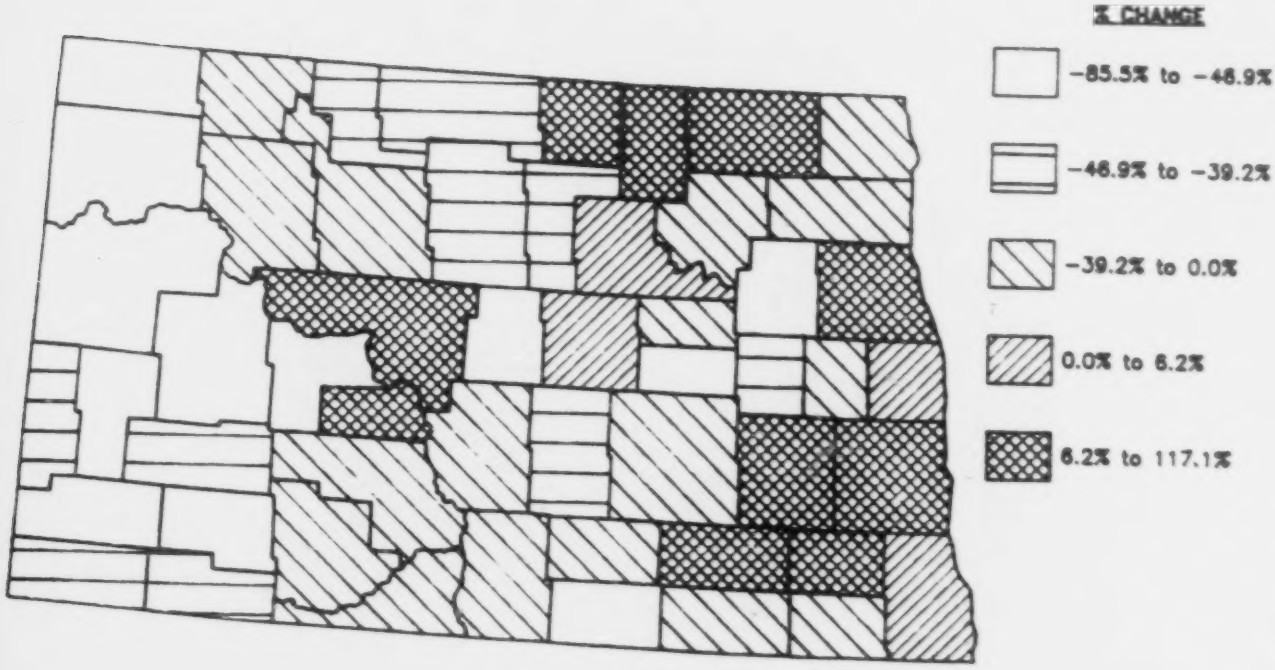
	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., Comm., Ut. 1/	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin, Ins., RE	Services	Govt.2/	Total Number	Total Percent
REGION I											
Williams	2,175	767	481	780	976	2,013	362	1,855	1,225	10,634	
Divide	56	16	8	8	68	164	43	171	179	713	
McKenzie	1,146	218	16	164	145	247	43	429	356	2,764	
TOTAL	**3,377**	**1,001**	**505**	**952**	**1,189**	**2,424**	**448**	**2,455**	**1,760**	**14,111**	
ROW PERCENT	23.9	7.1	3.6	6.8	8.4	17.2	3.2	17.4	12.4	100.0	6.2
REGION II											
Ward	218	1,320	909	730	1,687	4,882	925	4,020	3,868	18,759	
Bottineau	98	81	90	102	197	430	95	415	588	2,096	
Burke	96	15	13	61	80	123	43	42	268	741	
McHenry	41	93	45	113	124	186	58	97	427	1,184	
Mountrail	57	94	87	77	131	388	72	425	558	1,889	
Pierce	2	60	102	86	157	407	76	462	280	1,632	
Renville	84	20	5	31	73	93	26	160	227	719	
TOTAL	**596**	**1,683**	**1,251**	**1,400**	**2,449**	**6,509**	**1,295**	**5,621**	**6,216**	**27,020**	
ROW PERCENT	2.2	6.2	4.6	5.2	9.1	24.1	4.8	20.8	23.0	100.0	11.8
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	258	122	182	375	1,360	185	1,042	1,110	4,634	
Benson	2	66	365	22	121	118	66	272	418	1,450	
Cavalier	1	52	47	101	155	289	90	319	372	1,426	
Towner	0	83	17	55	132	154	59	180	210	890	
Eddy	19	26	10	16	86	155	46	164	198	720	
Rolette	4	157	256	71	108	411	101	662	1,331	3,101	
TOTAL	**26**	**642**	**817**	**447**	**977**	**2,487**	**547**	**2,639**	**3,639**	**12,221**	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.2	6.7	3.6	8.0	20.4	4.5	21.6	29.8	100.0	5.4
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	28	1,323	1,219	1,391	1,235	6,138	1,047	4,571	6,105	23,057	
Nelson	0	73	57	32	177	203	68	279	341	1,230	
Walsh	23	240	132	163	351	958	225	721	1,296	4,109	
Pembina	0	119	580	215	219	525	106	572	649	2,985	
TOTAL	**51**	**1,755**	**1,988**	**1,801**	**1,982**	**7,824**	**1,446**	**6,143**	**8,391**	**31,381**	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.6	6.3	5.7	6.3	24.9	4.6	19.6	26.8	100.0	13.7
REGION V											
Cass	7	2,591	3,507	2,707	5,508	8,950	3,151	9,341	7,480	43,242	
Traill	6	69	330	125	295	429	136	544	562	2,496	
Steele	0	32	38	48	88	81	49	21	168	525	
Ransom	0	76	80	60	183	385	84	302	355	1,525	
Richland	3	281	1,335	213	431	922	192	654	1,269	5,300	
Sargent	0	46	793	46	101	110	41	84	268	1,489	
TOTAL	**16**	**3,095**	**6,083**	**3,199**	**6,606**	**10,877**	**3,653**	**10,946**	**10,102**	**54,577**	
ROW PERCENT	0.0	5.7	11.1	5.9	12.1	19.9	6.7	20.1	18.5	100.0	23.9
REGION VI											
Stutsman	14	436	1,064	508	557	1,710	453	1,751	1,968	8,461	
Wells	14	68	28	46	239	351	75	333	377	1,531	
McIntosh	0	14	84	24	169	180	59	294	257	1,081	
Logan	0	35	15	5	127	102	25	59	198	566	
Foster	14	96	47	96	161	265	76	281	273	1,309	
Dickey	0	83	141	81	232	404	76	473	407	1,897	
LaMoure	1	32	28	68	238	218	96	126	366	1,173	
Barnes	1	280	136	124	469	939	159	736	939	3,783	
Griggs	0	29	73	25	117	138	55	135	192	764	
TOTAL	**44**	**1,073**	**1,616**	**977**	**2,309**	**4,307**	**1,074**	**4,188**	**4,977**	**20,565**	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.2	7.9	4.8	11.2	20.9	5.2	20.4	24.2	100.0	9.0
REGION VII											
Burleigh	280	1,916	1,353	1,981	1,789	5,488	1,275	6,013	5,875	25,970	
McLean	198	405	56	336	231	479	105	532	693	3,035	
Sheridan	1	25	18	2	32	57	36	29	166	366	
Kidder	1	28	18	25	54	78	32	92	221	549	
Emmons	1	106	37	28	118	175	47	174	323	1,009	
Morton	120	675	725	496	571	1,528	244	1,340	1,448	7,147	
Mercer	506	2,246	31	437	159	418	81	438	418	4,734	
Oliver	132	173	3	170	7	31	8	10	140	674	
Grant	14	13	9	18	52	113	40	138	201	598	
Sioux	0	40	28	8	27	36	10	283	420	852	
TOTAL	**1,253**	**5,627**	**2,278**	**3,501**	**3,040**	**8,403**	**1,878**	**9,049**	**9,905**	**44,934**	
ROW PERCENT	2.8	12.5	5.1	7.8	6.8	18.7	4.2	20.1	22.0	100.0	19.7
REGION VIII											
Stark	709	726	576	604	681	2,294	379	2,012	1,314	9,295	
Slope	103	0	0	0	0	13	1	3	49	169	
Hettinger	42	62	30	32	104	165	49	145	238	867	
Golden Valley	87	29	32	19	67	168	38	121	138	699	
Dunn	300	95	7	70	122	135	28	55	252	1,064	
Bowman	250	66	15	37	168	276	57	225	235	1,329	
Billings	613	73	0	0	3	33	0	90	109	921	
Adams	14	58	60	45	152	170	37	294	177	1,007	
TOTAL	**2,118**	**1,109**	**720**	**807**	**1,297**	**3,256**	**589**	**2,945**	**2,512**	**15,351**	
ROW PERCENT	13.8	7.2	4.7	5.3	8.4	21.2	3.8	19.2	16.4	100.0	6.7
MULTI COUNTY	1,338	1,735	940	870	984	170	81	767	1,290	8,175	3.6
STATE TOTAL	**8,819**	**17,720**	**16,198**	**13,954**	**20,833**	**46,255**	**11,011**	**44,753**	**48,792**	**228,335**	
ROW PERCENT	3.8	7.8	7.1	6.1	9.1	20.3	4.8	19.6	21.4	100.0	100.0

* By place of residence.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

CHANGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRIES
PERCENT CHANGE 1981–1987



CHANGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
PERCENT CHANGE 1981–1987



in employment can be interpreted to indicate that the labor market is an extremely fluid market even though total net growth in employment may be moderate.

Although it would appear that job openings received increased in some geometric relationship to net employment growth, the relationship between the two measures is not clear. One important intervening factor may be the changing geographic distribution of employment. In effect, the loss of employment in some areas of the state is being offset by much more rapid rates of employment increase in other areas of the state.

The maps displaying percent change in goods-producing and services-producing employment are summaries of Job Insurance covered employment found in Tables 11 and 17.[3] The maps illustrate the growing concentration of employment in goods-producing industries in eastern counties, among selected western counties with high levels of coal mining activity, and among counties in the west north central part of the state which have firms operating with strong Native American participation.

Comparatively rapid services-producing employment growth is found in west central "urban" counties and counties with major components of mining in their industrial base. However, the bulk of the growth in services-producing employment is found in eastern counties. Together, the five contiguous counties in the Red River Valley (Walsh, Grand Forks, Traill, Cass and Richland), after growing by 17.6 percent (adding 13,983 jobs) in covered employment from 1981 to 1987, now make up 40.4 percent of total nonagricultural covered employment in the state. With the total net number of covered jobs in the state rising by 2.0 percent (adding 4,630 jobs) from 1981 to 1987, employment has clearly gravitated to the eastern one-fifth of the state.

In addition to the increasing share of total employment attributable to part-time employment, an increasingly dynamic labor

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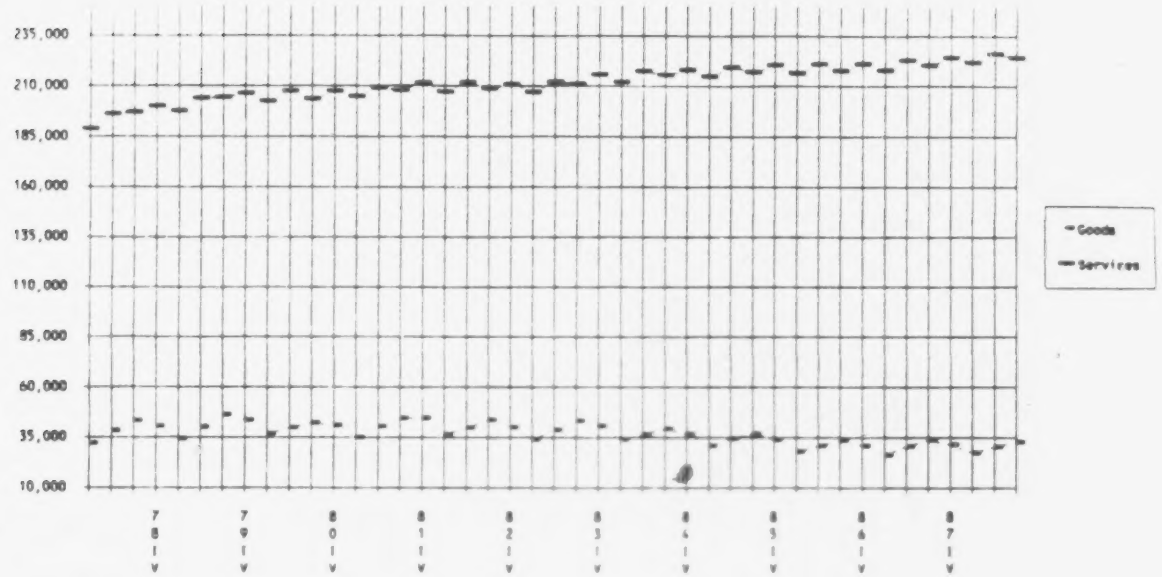
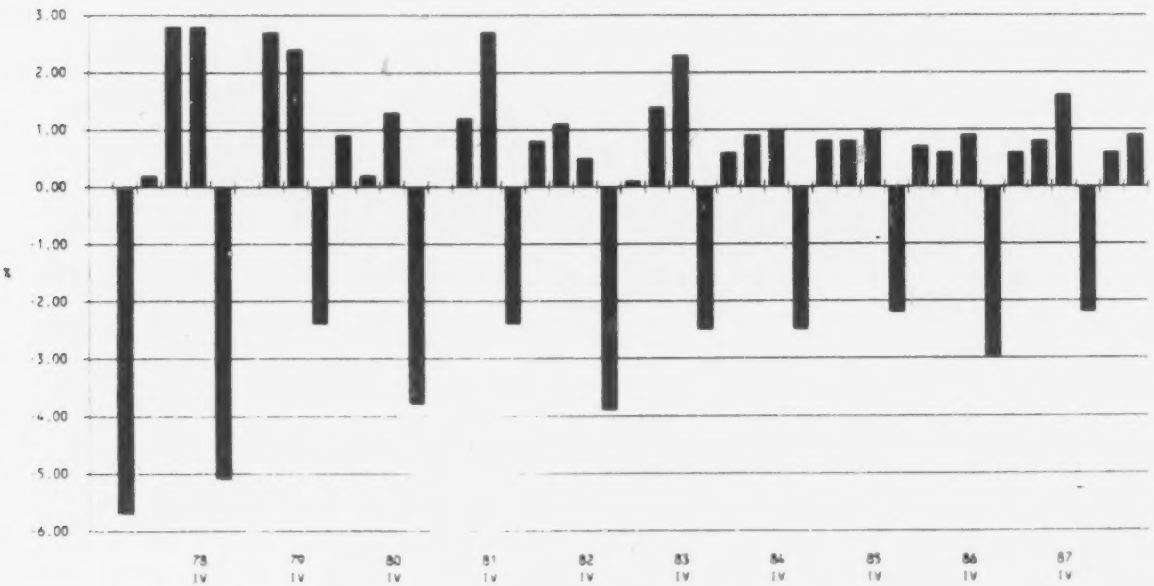
[3]Tables 11 through 17 are based on county of work. Data for 1980 and prior years are based on the employees' place of residence -- see the footnotes at the end of each table.

Wage and Salary Employment in Goods Producing and Services Producing Nonagricultural Industries by Quarter 1978-1988III



Seasonal Swings in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment: Quarterly Percent Deviation from Annual Average Employment



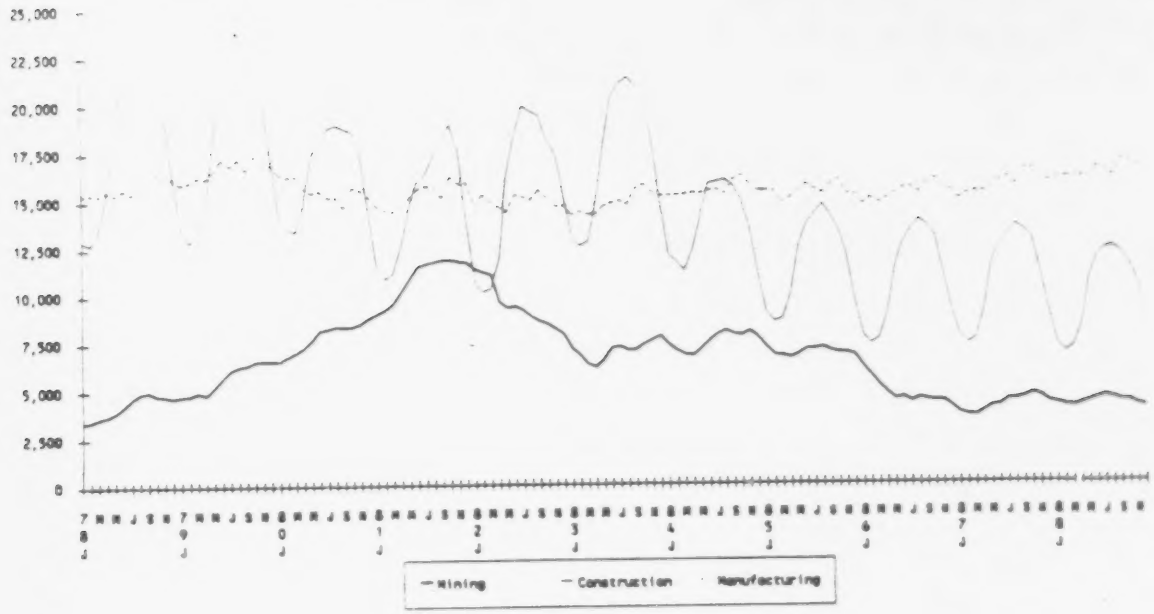
market, and a growing concentration of employment in a small number of urban and eastern counties, there is a fourth phenomenon associated with the shift towards more jobs in the services-producing sector, and a decrease in the number of wage and salary jobs in goods-producing industries: Seasonal swings in North Dakota's labor market are decreasing. States with pronounced climatic differences during the year and/or which are highly dependent upon agriculture and/or extractive industries also tend to have large seasonal swings in employment activity. Although certain services-producing sectors, such as state and local education and retail trade, have their own normal patterns of seasonal swing in employment, major seasonal swings in the labor market are attributable largely to goods-producing industries.

Declining seasonality in the state's nonagricultural labor market is attributable to both the increase in the seasonally stable services-producing employment, and to the loss of jobs in goods-producing industries.

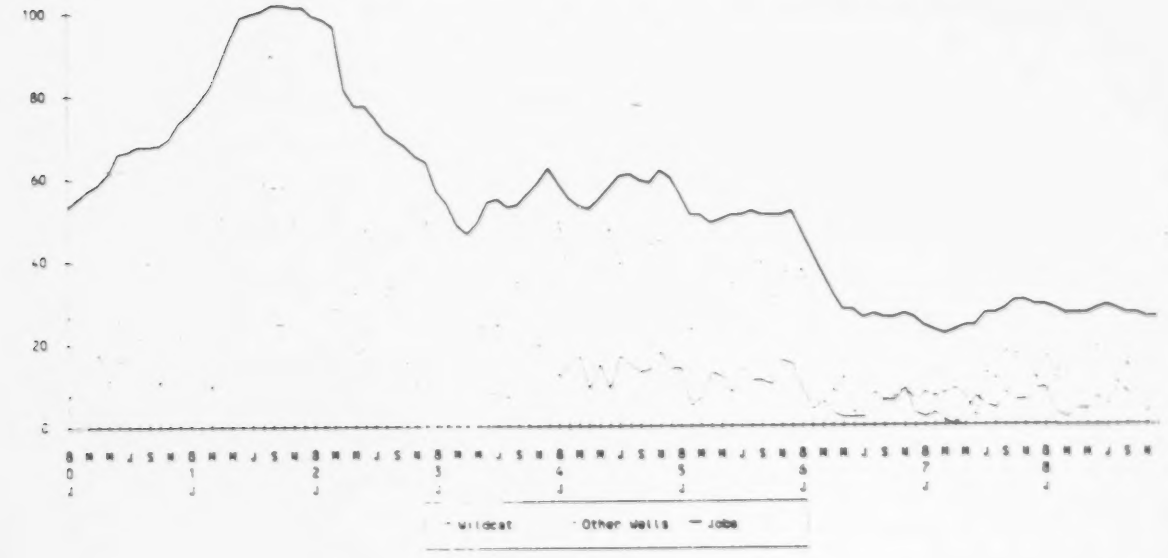
Employment in the goods-producing sector has tended to decline, with one exception, and that is in total manufacturing. Within the manufacturing industry, nondurable goods manufacturing employment tends to demonstrate seasonal increases in the fall (during the fourth quarter), post harvest, processing period. Seasonal swings in agricultural processing, however, tend to be offset by the flatter, less seasonal trajectory of employment in durable goods manufacture. When durable and nondurable goods employment is plotted over time, the merger of the two industries tends to mask the seasonal swings of employment in nondurable goods agricultural processing.

Seasonality in the oil and gas industry, like the nondurable goods manufacturing industry, is primarily associated with employment surges in the fourth quarter (chart data -- "Well Completion Statistics," North Dakota Industrial Commission). But, historically, fourth quarter surges in oil and gas employment have been associated primarily with seismic activity and exploratory well drilling. However, well drilling since mid-1987 has been dominated by development and extension well drilling. Employment

Wage and Salary Employment in Mining, Construction and Manufacturing



Employment (in hundreds) in the Oil and Gas Industry, Wildcat Wells Completed and Other Wells (extension and development) Completed



growth, and the re-emergence of strong seasonal swings in this and supporting industries, is unlikely to regain its strength until wildcat well drilling increases.

Finally, seasonal swings in the construction industry have diminished since 1985 when several large energy-related construction projects were completed. Without a further period of boom for this industry, its overall impact on the seasonal pattern of nonagricultural employment is diminishing. In summary, the balance of the decade would appear to be characterized by fewer and less dramatic seasonal swings in labor market activity.

Even though North Dakota's labor market is becoming less seasonal in nature, it is still highly seasonal in comparison to states outside the region. A high degree of seasonality means that no single point in time, a month or a quarter for example, is likely to accurately represent the trend line in North Dakota's labor market. And this is precisely the problem posed by the U.S. Department of Commerce's County Business Patterns. "The County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series of State and national publications presenting data on number of establishments, total employment, and payroll on an establishment basis..." (1988:V). The bulk of the data published by the Commerce Department on establishments, earnings, and employment are gathered from first quarter Job Insurance tax files. Because the Commerce Department uses first quarter data, CBP publications under-represent the economic significance of such industries as the construction industry, which are comparatively dormant during the January to March period, and over-represent the importance of industries which lack a significant seasonal pattern in their economic activity.

The second major drawback to the County Business Patterns presentation of data is that it confuses the legal definitions of the Job Insurance account structure with the economic definition of "establishment".[4] A schematic of a Job Insurance account, and

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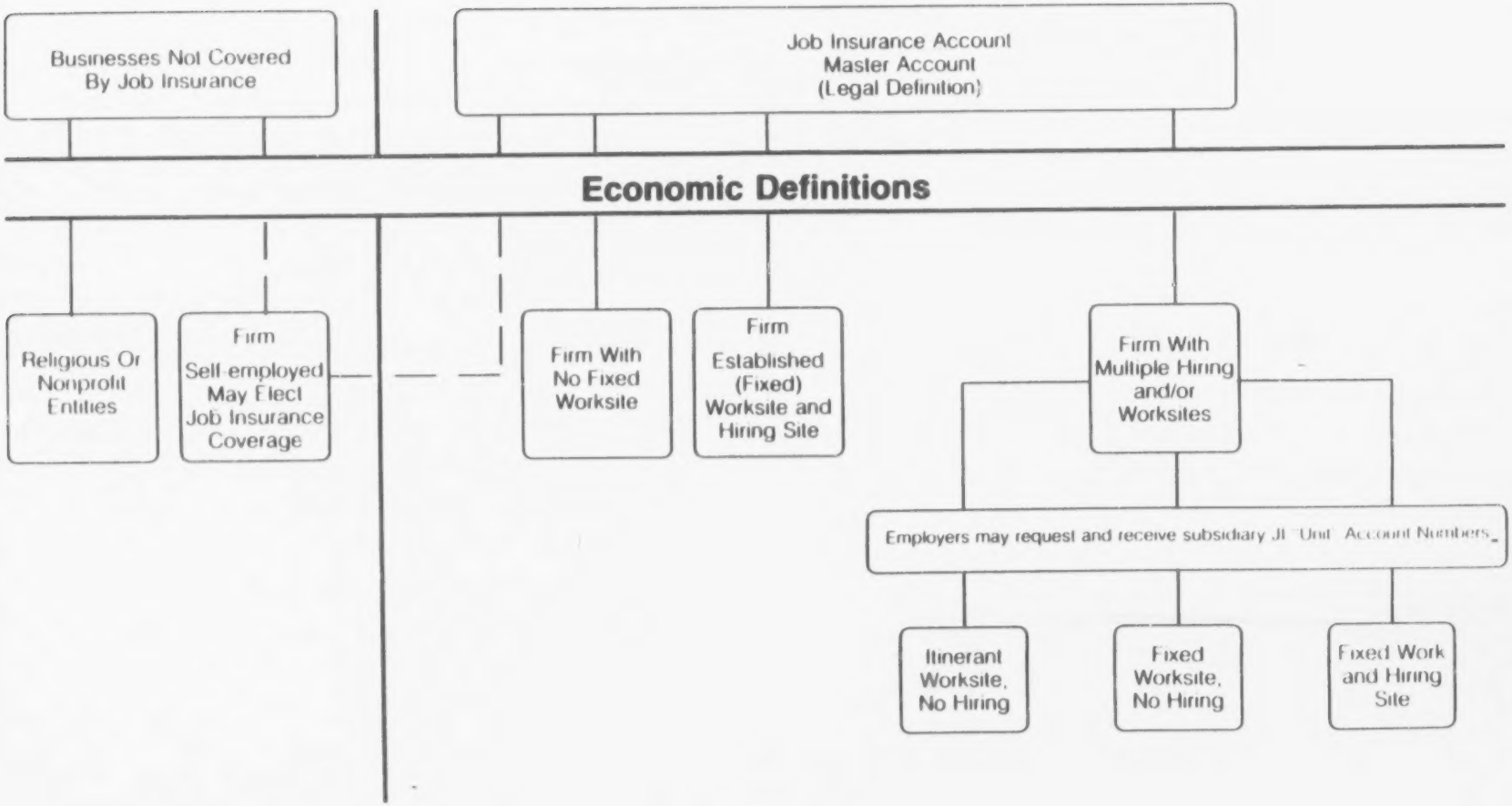
[4]For purposes of the Current Employment (payroll) Survey, an establishment is defined as "...an economic unit which produces goods or services, such as a factory...It is generally at a single location and engaged predominantly in one type of activity. Where

FIGURE 1
Schematic of Job Insurance Account Structures and Economic Definitions of Worksites


Businesses Not Covered By Job Insurance
Job Insurance Account Master Account (Legal Definition)
Economic Definitions
Religious Or Nonprofit Entities
Firm Self-employed May Elect Job Insurance Coverage
Firm With No Fixed Worksite
Firm Established (Fixed) Worksite and Hiring Site
Firm With Multiple Hiring and/or Worksites
Employers may request and receive subsidiary JI "Unit" Account Numbers
Itinerant Worksite, No Hiring
Fixed Worksite, No Hiring
Fixed Work and Hiring Site

the variety of economic definitions which can be subsumed under this legal definition, are provided in Figure 1. The employer's discretion in assigning Job Insurance account numbers to various types of economic organization is relatively broad. Under the present system of maintaining accounts, moreover, there is no method available to the Commerce Department to determine which economic definition applies to each Job Insurance (legal) definition. Precisely what County Business Patterns' estimates of establishments represent is unclear.

An attempt to resolve these two problems is presented in Tables 19 through 22. The data in these tables represent annual average number of Job Insurance accounts (firms), employment, and average monthly earnings per job by firm size class for North Dakota. Only Job Insurance accounts which paid wages during each calendar year are included in the tables.

From the standpoint of evaluating growth in the number of firms, a major limitation to the analysis stems from the insensitivity of the Job Insurance account assignment process and data base to the tracking and identification of such phenomenon as ownership turnover and structural change. The fracturing of one firm into two or more firms, and the merger of firms are structural changes not formally tracked within the data base. Employers also have the latitude to string different types of geographically separate new firms together under a single account.

Ownership transactions and structural changes in the makeup of firms during the year (in the case of annual average data) or during the first quarter (in the case of County Business Patterns) may precipitate the assignment of new Job Insurance account numbers. The turnover in ownership during the year (or during the first quarter) can result in two or more account numbers being generated for an entity that is normally thought of as a single

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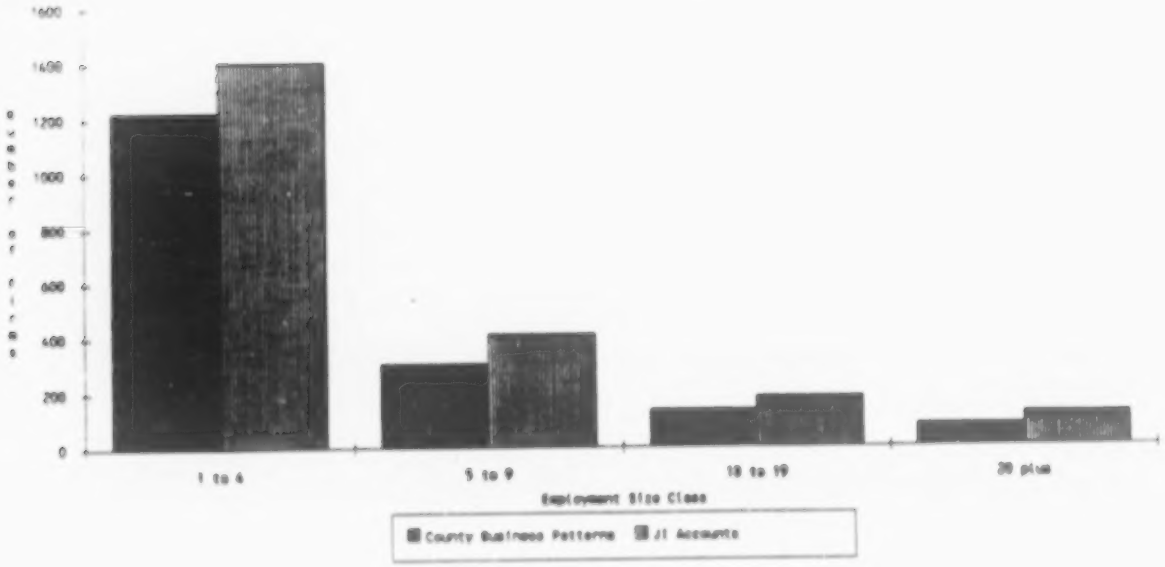
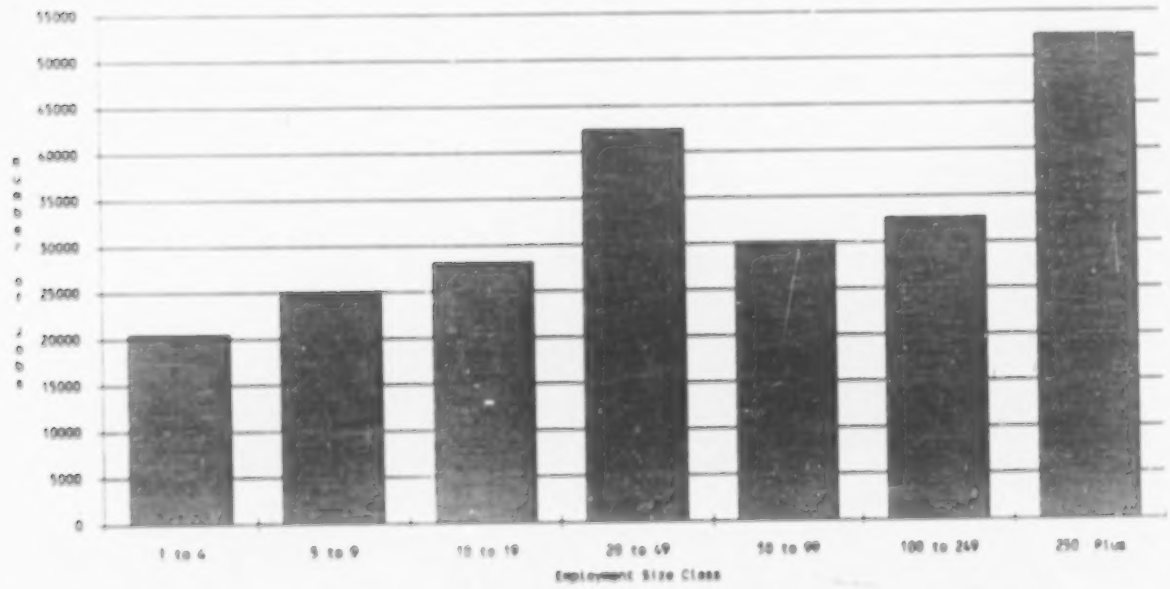
a single location encompasses two or more distinct activities, these are treated as separate establishments, provide that separate payroll records are available..." (BLS Handbook of Methods 1988:13).

Number of Firms in the Construction Industry by Employment Size Class, March Employment Data from County Business Patterns and Annual Average Employment for JI Accounts in North Dakota: 1986



Annual Average Number of Jobs by Job Insurance Account Employment Size Class in North Dakota: 1987



establishment.

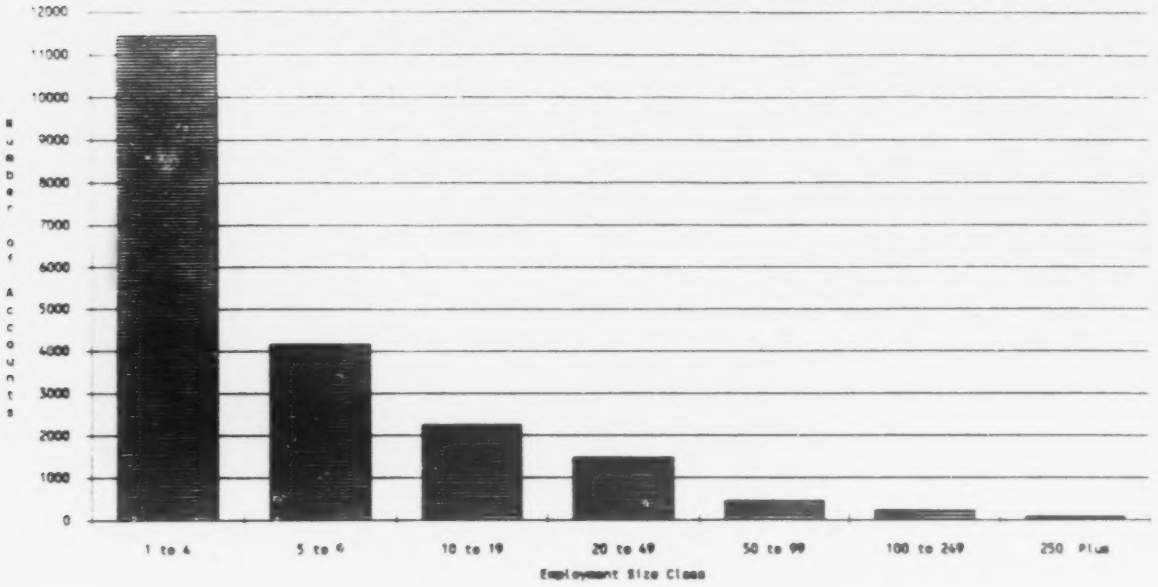
The primary limitation that turnover in ownership places on time series analysis is the generation of a series of account numbers for the same establishment. Thus, one cannot distinguish between changes in the number of new employers due to economic factors, and changes due to the turnover in the number of accounts relating to the sale of firms (and/or structural change).

Until ownership turnover and structural change can be tracked and analytically isolated from the profile of firms in the Jcb Insurance accounting data base, and until work site/hiring site definitional consistency can be attained, the data can best be used to describe the broad structure or profile of firms in the state for a single point in time. From the labor market analysis standpoint, then, who are the purchasers of labor in North Dakota?

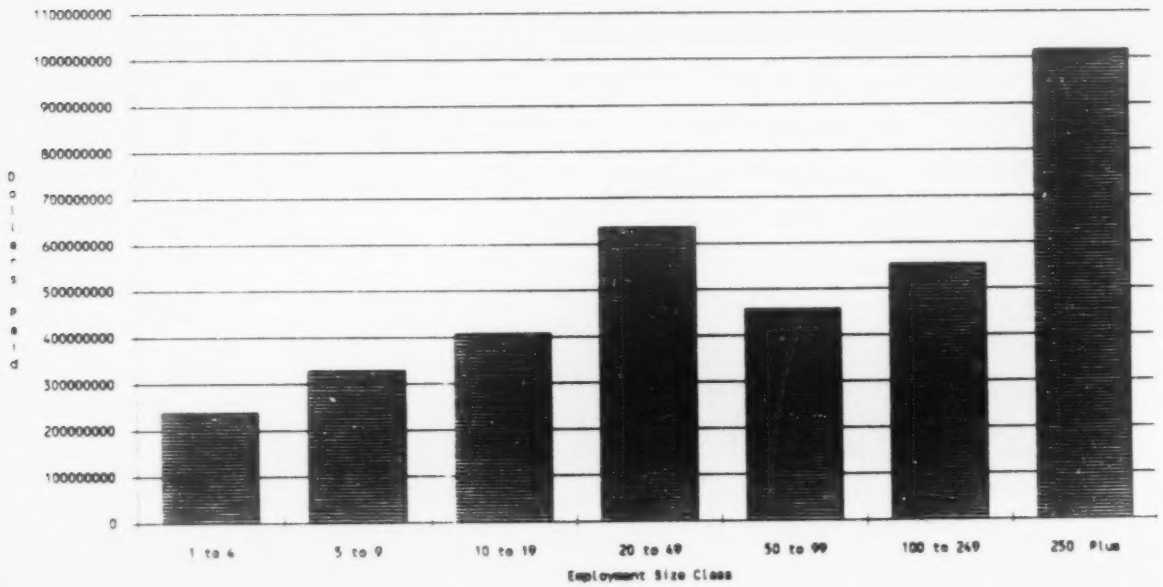
The most recent publication of County Business Patterns presents data for the first quarter of 1986. Comparison of annual averages among Job Insurance accounts for calendar year 1986 (in Table 20) in the construction industry (see chart) with CBP data which is limited to the first quarter, indicates that during the year there were more firms paying wages in the state at each size class level (there were 373 more, total JI accounts than CBP "establishments"). This suggests that more firms began paying wages in the state after the first quarter, and in addition, that firms with low levels of employment in the first quarter increased in size. That is, firms in the first quarter which were in the "1 to 4 employee size class" hired more individuals during the construction season to average their employment level in the "5 to 9 employee size class".

Part of the significance of size class change is that, whether seasonally or on an historic trend basis, firm size is associated with differences in the occupational demand for labor. The data in Table 23 illustrates, for major industrial divisions in North Dakota, the occupational composition of each major industry. The expansion of an existing business creates a different occupational demand than does the development of a new business. Occupational demand in the construction industry during the first quarter is

Annual Average Number of Job Insurance Accounts by Employment Size Class in North Dakota: 1987



Wages Paid by Employment Size Class for Job Insurance Accounts in North Dakota: 1987



more likely, for example, to be concentrated in professional and managerial occupations, while craft occupations experience greater demand during the peak of the construction season. On an historic trend basis, an existing construction business could expand significantly, and use existing professional and managerial employees more intensively, without creating new demand for these types of occupations. A new business in the construction industry, on the other hand, will create an immediate need for new professional and managerial staff.

Precisely how each industry in the state is changing in its characteristic historic size class composition, and thus affecting the occupational structure of labor demand, is not clear. As we have stated, the data concerning firm size lacks conciseness because the Job Insurance tax filing system (the tracking system, see Figure 1) permits a variety of economic classifications, and linkages among various work site/hiring site circumstances, under the same account title, and because ownership turnover masks the true quarterly or annual size class definition of an establishment.

However, based on the "one point in time" profile of Job Insurance accounts for 1987, certain key features about the structure of employment in North Dakota begin to emerge. It can be shown, for example, that fewer than one-half of one percent of the firms in the state are responsible for 28.8 percent of all Job Insurance wages paid. The data in Table 19 reveal that in 1987, just 89 firms, each having 250 or more jobs, were responsible for 28.8 percent of all wages paid. These 89 accounts paid $1.086 billion of the total $3.768 billion in wages paid to covered workers in the most recent year for which data are complete.

Although the common perception is that the state is comprised of a large number of small firms, small firms actually hire very few workers and pay only a marginal fraction of total earnings in the state. In 1987, there were 11,224 firms (56.8% of all firms) in the "1 to 4 employee" size class, but these firms, on an annual average basis, were responsible for only 20,153 jobs (8.6% of the total), and paid only 6.5 percent of the total wages earned in the state. On the other hand, just 782 Job Insurance accounts (3.95%

of all firms) were responsible for more than half (56.6%) of all wage payments. Even though there are a large number of smaller firms, they do not characterize the employment and earnings activity of North Dakota's labor market.

Another structural element associated with the firms in the state is that there is a tendency for average earnings per job to increase as firm size increases. In the mining industry (see Table 19), for example, average monthly earnings per job were highest at $3,288.79 per month in the 6 firms averaging 179 jobs each. This contrasts sharply with average earnings of $2,506.07 per month in the 14 mining firms averaging 66 employees per month. These data are highly aggregated with respect to industry detail, and the degree of unionization may be expected to vary with firm size and thus influence wage rates. An additional factor explaining average earnings differences as a function of firm size is the degree of occupational specialization accompanying firms of different size classes. Unfortunately, at this time, we are unable to present as concise a picture of the firm "as the purchaser of labor" as we can of the employee "as the seller of labor".

In summary, North Dakota's labor market is structurally dominated by a small number of large firms and is following several trends: It is becoming increasingly concentrated in eastern and more urban counties, employment growth in services-producing industries is vastly outstripping employment in goods-producing industries, and there is an increasing tendency, even in those communities where employment growth is comparatively fast, for new jobs to be part-time in nature. This combination of changing trends, in addition to factors we lack the resources to measure, has contrived to keep average earnings per job from increasing faster than the rate of inflation.

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment 1988

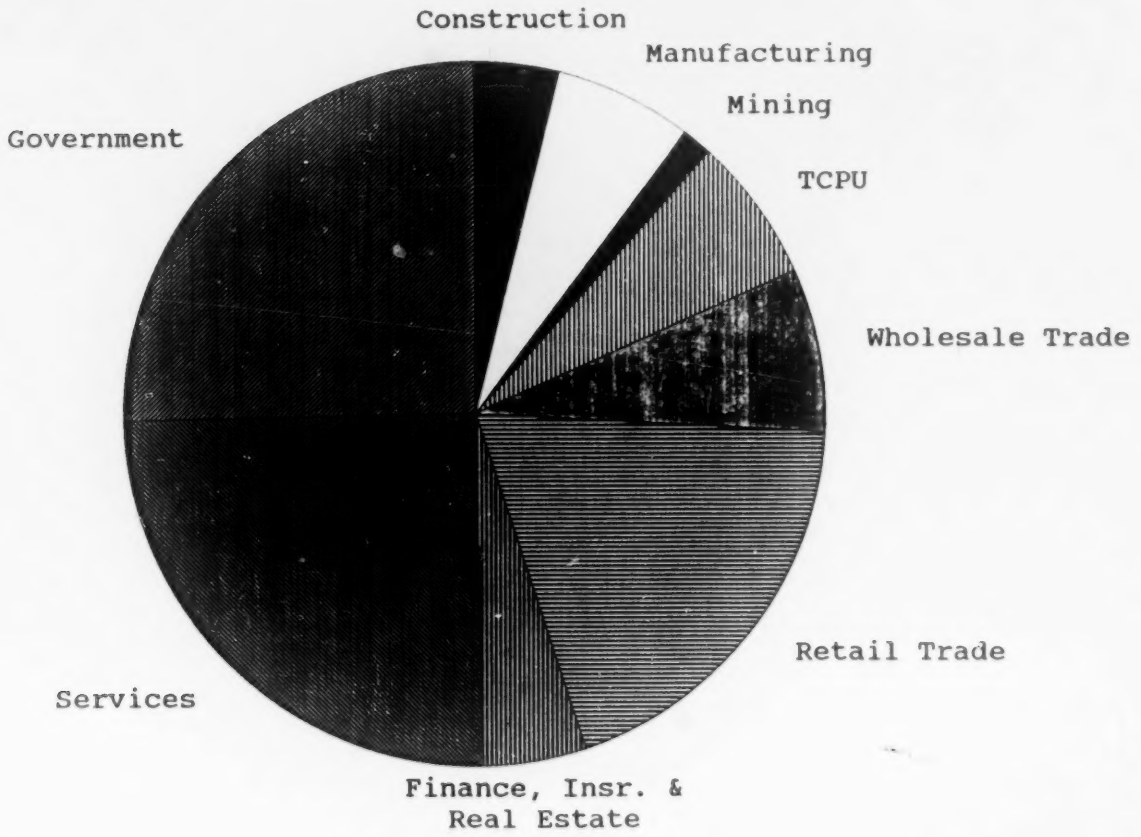


Table 19

Employment and Earnings by Industry and Job Insurance Account Size Class

for the Year Ending December 31, 1987

STATE TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	SIZE CLASS								
	0	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 AND OVER	TOTAL *
AGRI., FORESTRY, FISHERIES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	975.50	1,075.85	1,297.51	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,104.17
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12					4
Total Wages $	.00	6,208,191.99	8,527,108.14	9,459,558.21					28,765,899.69
Number of Units	0	350	105	52					521
Number of Jobs	0	530	665	637					2,171
MINING									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,759.38	1,540.83	1,759.19	2,130.26	2,506.07	3,288.79	.00	2,369.89
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	23	66	179	0	12
Total Wages $	8,549.59	6,333,774.08	7,137,125.64	15,389,178.78	17,485,180.27	27,847,449.06	42,425,437.98	.00	116,626,895.40
Number of Units	3	166	65	57	30	14	6	0	341
Number of Jobs	0	300	386	729	684	926	1,075	0	4,101
CONSTRUCTION									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,066.87	1,344.87	1,595.35	1,918.46	1,968.31	(D)	(D)	1,637.17
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	27	61			5
Total Wages $	1,587.53	26,821,058.64	31,502,905.88	40,891,903.42	59,234,406.93	15,730,701.80			211,512,507.74
Number of Units	8	1,350	347	171	96	11			1,991
Number of Jobs	0	2,095	1,957	2,136	2,573	666			10,756
MANUFACTURING									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,045.88	1,143.60	1,282.01	1,491.78	1,534.59	1,642.97	1,887.95	1,610.96
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	30	68	135	568	24
Total Wages	488.78	5,771,256.07	14,683,760.49	17,584,110.69	41,835,354.68	32,686,815.19	74,446,177.03	116,765,670.82	303,775,633.75
Number of Units	2	241	176	86	79	26	28	14	652
Number of Jobs	0	460	1,070	1,143	2,337	1,775	3,776	5,154	15,714
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,127.90	1,384.72	1,458.39	1,731.13	2,059.43	2,309.51	2,856.41	2,009.33
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	28	67	150	630	13
Total Wages $	204.63	14,671,708.41	17,680,094.32	32,778,796.10	62,424,493.63	46,065,435.67	66,707,802.42	108,040,680.21	348,369,215.39
Number of Units	1	644	180	142	107	28	16	5	1,123
Number of Jobs	0	1,084	1,064	1,873	3,005	1,864	2,407	3,152	14,448
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,612.37	1,570.77	1,570.08	1,611.93	1,955.81	(D)	(D)	1,654.84
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	28	64			8
Total Wages $	14,416.64	49,686,779.13	70,703,490.90	85,123,559.80	93,349,872.06	52,689,654.65			386,898,492.63
Number of Units	2	1,344	598	350	170	35			2,508
Number of Jobs	0	2,568	3,751	4,518	4,826	2,245			19,483
RETAIL TRADE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	622.32	704.46	731.14	757.26	826.41	941.90	659.32	751.00
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	28	64	146	606	10
Total Wages $	48,162.51	36,241,337.33	65,455,729.72	67,671,343.36	98,223,911.73	77,658,941.85	54,604,000.40	38,356,616.17	434,260,042.87
Number of Units	11	2,380	1,311	631	376	122	33	8	4,872
Number of Jobs	0	4,853	7,783	7,713	10,369	7,831	4,831	4,868	48,187

FIN., INSUR., & REAL ESTATE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,024.03	1,542.02	1,749.75	1,664.50	1,727.01	1,669.78	1,598.79	1,554.61
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	70	154	458	7
Total Wages $	.00	25,056,020.37	22,057,047.28	43,610,745.79	51,555,011.44	36,412,342.15	21,560,199.06	25,371,620.63	225,420,986.72
Number of Units	0	1,241	189	159	88	25	7	3	1,712
Number of Jobs	0	2,039	1,192	2,077	2,571	1,757	1,076	1,574	12,085
SERVICES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,039.26	1,244.60	1,290.05	1,106.52	905.69	947.48	1,687.56	1,211.41
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	67	141	699	11
Total Wages $	20,201.52	66,271,310.50	78,364,742.69	83,084,464.06	104,512,998.93	87,631,188.86	117,097,595.18	268,970,686.02	805,953,187.56
Number of Units	12	3,043	901	429	269	121	73	19	4,867
Number of Jobs	0	5,514	5,247	5,367	7,871	8,063	10,299	13,282	55,442
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	2,116.03	2,452.04	1,576.95	1,987.65	1,804.63	1,681.13	1,827.92	1,802.25
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	14	33	66	156	589	127
Total Wages $	3,604.80	457,061.84	1,588,923.85	2,080,787.24	12,474,480.81	15,830,214.98	47,125,297.17	142,095,046.68	221,655,417.37
Number of Units	1	10	9	8	16	11	15	11	81
Number of Jobs	0	18	54	110	523	731	2,336	6,478	10,249
STATE GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,635.69	1,465.62	1,755.18	1,595.03	1,587.05	1,736.88	1,527.11	1,566.77
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	31	76	140	1,038	144
Total Wages $	.00	726,244.56	2,212,997.23	2,274,713.56	11,350,239.81	21,729,857.91	49,563,546.33	209,201,752.91	297,059,352.31
Number of Units	0	20	20	8	19	15	17	11	110
Number of Jobs	0	37	126	108	593	1,141	2,378	11,416	15,800
LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	469.61	647.37	988.70	1,214.82	1,287.36	1,298.52	1,591.67	1,295.99
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	32	67	145	577	25
Total Wages $	46.50	4,825,806.40	7,473,229.21	20,003,378.51	93,166,902.53	53,899,282.45	54,350,978.18	154,347,879.54	388,065,503.32
Number of Units	1	435	163	126	201	52	24	14	1,016
Number of Jobs	0	856	962	1,686	6,391	3,489	3,488	8,081	24,953
TOTALS FOR STATE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,005.09	1,127.09	1,245.63	1,278.83	1,279.93	1,435.72	1,650.29	1,345.45
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	66	144	616	12
Total Wages $	$97,262.10	$245,066,549.32	$327,267,153.55	$419,952,737.52	$645,453,523.85	$468,914,254.69	$577,402,242.18	$1,086,005,409.54	$3,768,159,132.75
Number of Units	41	11,224	4,064	2,219	1,464	461	232	89	19,794
Number of Jobs	0	20,153	24,197	28,095	42,060	30,530	33,514	54,839	233,389

(D) Confidential, release of data to the public prohibited.
* Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: RAM30K, December 15, 1988.

Table 20
Employment and Earnings by Industry and Job Insurance Account Size Class
For the Year Ending December 31, 1986

STATE TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	SIZE CLASS								
	0	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 AND OVER	TOTAL *
AGRI., FORESTRY, FISHERIES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	364.85	1,041.18	1,185.13	1,038.71	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,066.96
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	1	6	12	25				4
Total Wages $	525.00	6,326,709.89	8,108,730.28	9,784,992.14	4,088,355.02				28,308,542.33
Number of Units	2	367	188	96	33				586
Number of Jobs	0	587	669	688	328				2,211
MINING									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,712.56	1,843.35	1,710.31	2,065.72	2,660.47	(D)	(D)	2,352.65
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	25	65			12
Total Wages $	730.00	6,328,882.92	11,192,827.24	14,058,760.36	28,739,025.03	29,052,285.96			132,949,806.03
Number of Units	1	198	84	58	40	14			402
Number of Jobs	0	308	506	685	998	910			4,709
CONSTRUCTION									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,000.66	1,315.41	1,578.63	1,841.55	2,040.73	(D)	(D)	1,566.00
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	26	73			5
Total Wages $	5,557.21	25,636,000.90	16,021,194.76	60,738,945.96	58,870,684.67	23,117,160.84			203,630,542.12
Number of Units	9	1,194	612	182	103	13			2,118
Number of Jobs	0	2,118	2,282	2,156	2,664	944			10,036
MANUFACTURING									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	955.12	1,147.33	1,310.99	1,415.38	1,556.49	1,624.84	1,840.39	1,577.32
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	64	152	415	24
Total Wages $	.00	5,652,207.70	13,825,016.15	20,750,369.91	37,996,344.61	34,666,122.24	68,165,233.31	110,070,295.81	290,902,067.73
Number of Units	0	242	161	100	77	29	23	12	644
Number of Jobs	0	474	1,004	1,319	2,237	1,856	3,496	4,984	15,369
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,123.45	1,396.92	1,460.02	1,705.30	2,099.20	2,274.52	2,795.42	1,992.88
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	69	166	590	33
Total Wages $	560.90	14,996,651.81	18,573,447.32	29,136,095.07	62,413,918.21	43,151,055.96	72,487,000.04	98,924,417.54	339,683,132.25
Number of Units	2	616	185	133	104	25	16	5	1,086
Number of Jobs	0	1,065	1,108	1,663	3,050	1,713	2,656	2,949	14,204
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,574.50	1,676.96	1,577.21	1,571.06	1,909.62	(D)	(D)	1,607.21
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	63			8
Total Wages $	955.96	49,502,191.48	69,369,977.53	84,866,776.82	91,944,502.69	44,799,605.40			339,251,509.47
Number of Units	2	1,395	615	345	168	31			2,566
Number of Jobs	0	2,620	3,914	4,684	4,877	1,955			19,353
RETAIL TRADE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	598.91	733.09	718.58	753.99	801.13	969.45	666.33	744.98
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	27	61	135	482	9
Total Wages $	7,251.61	56,171,678.77	66,112,200.52	69,547,274.76	95,871,709.21	67,578,400.84	50,700,421.79	38,836,225.11	424,825,144.61
Number of Units	3	2,855	1,199	677	386	115	33	11	5,037
Number of Jobs	0	5,033	7,726	7,847	10,596	7,012	6,458	4,857	47,529

FIN., INSUR., & REAL ESTATE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,040.50	1,510.12	1,754.33	1,642.15	1,549.23	1,547.19	1,471.62	1,502.95
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	14	29	72	138	434	1
Total Wages $	237.86	25,484,044.30	22,651,814.82	41,261,824.87	48,929,528.00	34,876,162.98	20,514,276.04	22,974,862.34	216,712,751.21
Number of Units	2	1,264	198	185	85	26	8	3	1,731
Number of Jobs	0	2,041	1,250	1,960	2,483	1,876	1,106	1,301	12,016
SERVICES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	985.23	1,168.72	1,141.19	1,041.29	900.86	942.81	1,671.06	1,160.59
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	67	142	716	11
Total Wages $	2,354.34	62,270,162.15	71,343,054.54	71,580,038.73	97,777,158.96	90,093,220.03	110,693,981.88	244,001,429.08	747,761,399.71
Number of Units	4	3,035	872	418	272	124	69	17	4,811
Number of Jobs	0	5,267	5,087	5,227	7,825	8,334	9,784	12,168	53,691
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	2,574.02	2,025.15	1,385.77	2,002.89	1,821.12	1,704.64	1,789.39	1,778.47
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	7	15	30	66	164	642	121
Total Wages $	.00	648,653.36	1,652,518.55	1,978,876.04	12,425,953.51	14,357,692.02	53,716,746.07	124,090,593.84	208,871,033.39
Number of Units	0	11	10	8	17	10	16	9	81
Number of Jobs	0	21	68	119	517	657	2,626	5,779	9,787
STATE GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,509.48	1,446.72	1,736.75	1,512.40	1,502.01	1,673.31	1,474.43	1,509.21
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	14	33	70	143	1,045	143
Total Wages $	.00	960,028.65	1,770,782.04	1,605,492.75	10,036,316.89	20,259,079.84	45,821,870.24	203,293,791.79	285,747,362.20
Number of Units	0	22	16	12	17	16	16	11	110
Number of Jobs	0	53	102	173	553	1,124	2,282	11,490	15,778
LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	461.95	653.61	973.77	1,200.37	1,245.77	1,283.42	1,570.41	1,273.85
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	14	32	67	147	574	25
Total Wages $	.00	4,756,263.22	8,008,003.67	20,320,541.95	90,157,108.03	54,938,577.71	54,396,511.10	151,305,830.50	383,882,836.18
Number of Units	0	441	167	122	194	55	24	14	1,017
Number of Jobs	0	858	1,021	1,739	6,259	3,675	3,532	8,029	25,113
TOTALS FOR STATE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	974.16	1,107.97	1,210.67	1,248.94	1,266.82	1,414.48	1,617.10	1,314.22
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	29	66	145	616	11
Total Wages $	$18,000.26	$238,521,078.40	$328,627,545.42	$407,629,367.36	$635,248,604.83	$456,889,563.82	$553,071,251.66	$1,016,521,836.73	$3,636,527,248.48
Number of Units	25	11,439	4,167	2,256	1,476	458	224	85	20,130
Number of Jobs	0	20,404	24,717	28,058	42,386	30,055	32,584	52,384	230,588

(D) Confidential, release of data to the public prohibited.

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: RAB1BK, December 15, 1988.

Table 21
Employment and Earnings by Industry and Job Insurance Account Size Class
For the Year Ending December 31, 1985

STATE TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	SIZE CLASS								
	0	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 AND OVER	TOTAL *
AGRI., FORESTRY, FISHERIES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	929.18	1,140.41	1,019.01	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,016.64
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	1	6	12					4
Total Wages $	.00	6,500,241.18	8,744,664.51	7,679,378.17					27,400,589.57
Number of Units	0	594	104	53					567
Number of Jobs	0	583	639	628					2,246
MINING									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,804.22	1,741.65	1,983.94	1,929.33	2,356.49	2,684.52	2,776.56	2,270.00
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	27	65	142	288	15
Total Wages $	.00	7,231,305.28	11,348,558.82	21,759,893.38	32,991,591.00	55,121,135.56	50,286,450.10	29,753,826.30	187,492,760.52
Number of Units	0	211	93	72	52	19	11	5	461
Number of Jobs	0	334	583	914	1,425	1,262	1,561	863	6,883
CONSTRUCTION									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	995.10	1,307.90	1,576.89	1,834.75	2,001.41	(D)	(D)	1,565.51
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	5	12	28	65			5
Total Wages $	5,685.41	27,082,581.04	55,438,869.25	43,484,338.88	61,844,946.12	21,951,512.18			219,365,616.94
Number of Units	3	1,502	413	195	100	14			2,293
Number of Jobs	0	2,268	2,258	2,298	2,809	914			11,677
MANUFACTURING									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	991.56	1,162.69	1,243.26	1,460.83	1,511.07	1,588.08	1,797.57	1,557.18
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	28	68	144	405	24
Total Wages $	.00	5,473,427.22	13,212,818.98	20,707,799.58	38,110,143.97	34,397,906.46	63,250,203.98	113,548,887.78	288,701,187.97
Number of Units	0	230	151	108	78	28	23	13	631
Number of Jobs	0	460	987	1,388	2,174	1,897	3,319	5,264	15,450
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,108.09	1,368.38	1,411.27	1,739.81	1,976.64	2,189.07	2,651.13	1,956.15
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	68	162	580	13
Total Wages $	.00	13,363,624.57	18,243,217.21	32,312,365.02	55,869,353.02	36,907,882.64	72,423,203.82	112,142,995.41	341,262,641.69
Number of Units	2	616	184	147	93	23	17	6	1,086
Number of Jobs	0	1,005	1,111	1,908	2,676	1,556	2,757	3,525	14,538
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,547.70	1,448.01	1,528.76	1,616.19	1,729.74	(D)	(D)	1,578.89
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	64			8
Total Wages $	.00	51,241,261.14	68,705,383.99	84,534,297.12	93,810,414.27	45,353,760.32			377,739,100.00
Number of Units	3	1,420	630	361	169	34			2,624
Number of Jobs	0	2,759	3,954	4,608	4,837	2,185			19,937
RETAIL TRADE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	591.36	698.53	753.19	762.01	823.36	935.30	677.67	741.89
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	28	63	134	472	9
Total Wages $	1,872.91	36,141,623.01	70,554,343.46	71,619,703.35	101,191,648.99	59,983,633.95	43,657,218.52	42,180,636.96	425,310,721.13
Number of Units	4	2,525	1,421	671	394	97	29	11	5,152
Number of Jobs	0	5,093	8,417	7,924	11,066	6,071	3,888	5,187	47,645

FIN., INSUR., & REAL ESTATE										
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,042.55	1,516.18	1,652.62	1,561.15	1,486.97	(D)	(D)	1,440.34	
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	30	68			7	
Total Wages $	.00	27,685,971.64	23,670,528.74	42,697,054.24	48,745,287.71	25,320,098.70			207,651,046.85	
Number of Units	0	1,300	212	163	88	21			1,797	
Number of Jobs	0	2,213	1,301	2,153	2,602	1,419			12,014	
SERVICES										
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	963.49	1,135.20	1,162.14	1,009.96	915.91	941.20	1,540.89	1,128.66	
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	67	136	637	11	
Total Wages $	24,869.07	60,191,457.93	70,073,430.24	72,029,667.06	96,701,998.84	88,092,049.89	101,717,170.56	225,866,972.74	712,697,616.33	
Number of Units	8	2,983	861	407	279	119	66	19	4,742	
Number of Jobs	0	5,206	5,144	5,165	7,979	8,015	9,006	12,107	52,621	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	2,465.31	2,073.17	1,729.11	1,881.54	1,597.89	1,686.40	1,774.45	1,747.56	
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	17	32	66	160	607	118	
Total Wages $	.00	502,922.72	2,189,265.62	5,465,127.00	10,182,906.29	10,124,207.41	54,922,631.46	116,304,234.03	197,691,294.53	
Number of Units	0	8	14	10	14	8	17	9	80	
Number of Jobs	0	17	88	167	451	528	2,714	5,462	9,427	
STATE GOVERNMENT										
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,430.55	1,429.71	1,665.07	1,479.76	1,485.81	1,559.09	1,436.76	1,462.58	
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	15	33	72	138	1,026	142	
Total Wages $	.00	858,329.64	1,715,654.09	3,536,604.28	10,689,801.66	17,972,304.69	43,947,669.00	194,618,250.28	273,330,613.64	
Number of Units	0	22	16	12	18	14	17	11	110	
Number of Jobs	0	50	100	177	602	1,008	2,349	11,288	15,574	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	440.86	628.82	997.05	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,240.82	
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	14					25	
Total Wages $	.00	4,517,971.13	7,757,122.59	20,710,820.99					371,888,309.72	
Number of Units	0	434	173	123					1,016	
Number of Jobs	0	854	1,028	1,731					24,976	
TOTALS FOR STATE										
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	962.81	1,082.60	1,217.37	1,238.32	1,254.25	1,423.68	1,574.04	1,298.54	
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	66	142	584	11	
Total Wages $	$32,425.39	$240,790,716.50	$331,653,857.50	$424,537,089.07	$640,457,480.72	$430,879,570.04	$558,189,145.08	$1,003,999,208.59	$3,630,539,492.89	
Number of Units	15	11,645	4,272	2,320	1,492	434	230	91	20,499	
Number of Jobs	0	20,841	25,529	29,061	43,100	28,628	32,673	53,154	232,988	

(D) Confidential, release of data to the public prohibited.
* Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: RARSOC, December 15, 1988.

Table 27

Employment and Earnings by Industry and Job Insurance Account Size Class

For the Year Ending December 31, 1984

STATE TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	SIZE CLASS 0	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 AND OVER	TOTAL *
AGRI., FORESTRY, FISHERIES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	955.36	1,051.86	1,014.05	855.74	(D)	(D)	(D)	982.62
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	1	6	12	22				4
Total Wages $	.00	6,485,005.08	9,416,227.04	7,009,125.67	4,528,264.23				27,438,620.02
Number of Units	0	408	125	48	19				600
Number of Jobs	0	579	746	576	427				2,927
MINING									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,818.88	1,806.10	1,828.18	1,938.41	2,267.97	2,450.93	2,843.36	2,186.55
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	29	70	161	505	15
Total Wages $	4,720.50	8,621,470.92	9,146,109.71	24,241,663.48	38,427,109.62	42,075,311.51	42,528,558.16	31,220,038.78	196,264,982.48
Number of Units	1	235	71	94	57	22	9	3	492
Number of Jobs	0	395	422	1,105	1,652	1,586	1,446	915	7,480
CONSTRUCTION									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	986.30	1,281.99	1,574.86	1,814.84	1,959.22	2,095.93	2,715.70	1,684.95
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	5	12	27	63	136	629	6
Total Wages $	4,157.60	27,695,266.44	38,551,854.89	45,771,794.70	56,621,036.09	29,858,506.76	17,127,968.05	61,494,247.20	277,126,831.75
Number of Units	7	1,532	456	201	97	20	5	3	2,321
Number of Jobs	0	2,340	2,506	2,422	2,600	1,278	681	1,887	13,706
MANUFACTURING									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	925.98	1,084.56	1,206.13	1,396.89	1,417.93	1,586.10	1,705.87	1,494.26
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	30	70	151	407	25
Total Wages $	.00	4,934,076.18	11,685,028.62	20,914,211.49	41,588,265.88	29,776,551.25	60,430,598.69	108,370,699.36	277,699,431.47
Number of Units	0	232	145	112	84	25	21	13	632
Number of Jobs	0	445	898	1,445	2,481	1,750	3,175	5,294	15,487
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,134.38	1,318.86	1,420.65	1,729.60	1,867.19	2,132.88	2,483.72	1,901.39
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	66	157	532	13
Total Wages $	8,389.25	15,857,606.78	17,567,174.88	31,214,433.00	52,469,246.75	34,102,340.89	68,465,445.30	111,081,673.78	328,766,310.63
Number of Units	2	613	187	141	88	23	17	7	1,078
Number of Jobs	0	1,018	1,110	1,831	2,528	1,522	2,675	3,727	14,409
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,486.38	1,445.73	1,482.17	1,568.54	1,570.83	(D)	(D)	1,535.65
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	28	65			8
Total Wages $	2,417.50	49,068,221.10	69,915,550.94	87,596,236.40	92,211,180.80	41,375,582.66			377,788,375.64
Number of Units	1	1,409	637	387	172	34			2,652
Number of Jobs	0	2,751	4,030	4,925	4,899	2,195			20,501
RETAIL TRADE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	592.06	690.40	749.16	750.18	806.90	951.67	689.63	737.75
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	28	61	132	497	9
Total Wages $	6,663.60	36,972,745.68	70,809,939.48	77,367,284.65	98,420,760.46	56,964,225.12	39,319,011.54	57,008,099.96	416,868,728.49
Number of Units	5	2,565	1,444	732	395	97	26	9	5,273
Number of Jobs	0	5,204	8,547	8,606	10,933	5,883	3,443	4,472	47,088

FIN., INSUR., & REAL ESTATE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,009.41	1,438.88	1,621.98	1,475.39	1,527.69	(D)	(D)	1,564.56
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	30	67			6
Total Wages $	8,755.58	27,678,028.75	24,224,941.61	41,787,576.72	44,466,848.35	19,086,855.05			195,139,461.69
Number of Units	1	1,546	230	163	85	18			1,859
Number of Jobs	0	2,286	1,403	2,147	2,515	1,198			11,795
SERVICES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	959.09	1,098.96	1,206.00	1,004.05	871.78	912.60	1,475.16	1,100.81
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	29	67	139	610	11
Total Wages $	20,984.53	57,844,487.44	66,197,134.80	73,749,086.62	95,437,391.08	88,681,109.76	89,536,894.16	216,034,903.66	687,501,991.85
Number of Units	4	2,895	870	412	272	126	59	20	4,658
Number of Jobs	0	5,133	5,038	5,096	7,921	8,477	8,176	12,204	52,045
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	2,449.20	1,959.52	1,411.90	1,824.34	1,719.66	1,591.57	1,696.11	1,672.82
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	5	7	15	32	70	162	536	116
Total Wages $	.00	529,026.95	1,857,621.81	3,100,537.45	9,785,749.90	12,979,971.88	49,561,536.24	109,012,654.60	186,827,098.83
Number of Units	0	7	12	12	14	9	16	10	80
Number of Jobs	0	18	79	183	447	629	2,595	5,356	9,307
STATE GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,446.23	1,205.05	1,483.03	1,413.05	1,405.61	1,522.23	1,364.01	1,390.50
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	34	71	139	992	140
Total Wages $	.00	763,611.74	1,344,838.29	3,203,348.98	10,818,303.60	16,715,565.12	35,565,265.34	178,674,918.63	247,085,851.70
Number of Units	0	19	15	14	19	14	14	11	106
Number of Jobs	0	46	93	180	658	991	1,947	10,916	14,808
LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	409.77	633.65	961.03	1,131.57	1,179.01	1,211.57	1,457.47	1,196.41
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	31	66	144	528	24
Total Wages $	.00	4,150,121.28	7,179,696.33	21,242,716.86	82,274,377.18	49,787,047.61	50,173,468.53	138,500,856.88	353,308,284.67
Number of Units	0	440	165	137	194	53	24	15	1,028
Number of Jobs	0	844	975	1,842	6,059	3,519	3,451	7,919	24,609
TOTALS FOR STATE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	964.26	1,057.21	1,200.16	1,212.48	1,211.81	1,391.01	1,564.46	1,273.69
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	29	66	144	571	11
Total Wages $	$56,065.96	$238,611,664.34	$327,896,120.40	$437,198,016.02	$627,050,533.94	$421,403,067.61	$510,044,701.07	$1,007,555,799.86	$3,569,815,969.20
Number of Units	25	11,701	4,357	2,453	1,496	441	212	94	20 779
Number of Jobs	0	21,058	25,846	30,357	43,097	28,979	30,556	53,669	233,562

(D) Confidential, release of data to the public prohibited.

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: WARSOR, December 15, 1988.

Table 21

Projection of Employment By Industry and Occupation for North Dakota, 1987

Occupation	Total		Industry																			
			Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Trans. Comm. & Public Util.		Wholesale Trade		Retail Trade		Finance Insurance & Real Estate		Services		Government		Agriculture		Self Emp. & Unpaid Fam. Worker	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	511,890	100.0	9,987	100.0	15,682	100.0	14,990	99.9	16,798	100.0	21,190	99.9	45,386	99.9	11,890	100.0	82,035	100.0	31,860	100.0	47,442	100.0	17,812	99.9
Row Percent	100.0		1.8		3.0		2.8		3.3		4.1		8.8		2.3		16.1		6.2		9.3		3.5	
Professional	68,515	13.4	448	4.8	598	3.8	1,086	7.3	1,927	11.5	1,086	5.1	916	2.1	918	7.8	11,622	98.5	7,289	22.9	171	0.3	2,450	14.0
Row Percent	99.9		0.9		1.2		2.2		4.0		2.2		1.9		1.9		5.2		15.0		0.4		5.0	
Managerial	50,980	9.9	466	4.9	1,687	10.8	1,257	8.4	1,505	9.0	2,681	12.7	4,980	11.0	2,446	20.7	4,963	6.1	4,986	15.5	6	0.1	6,039	34.2
Row Percent	100.0		1.5		5.8		4.0		4.9		8.7		16.1		7.9		16.0		16.0		0.1		19.5	
Sales	18,442	5.9	78	0.7	100	0.6	561	1.6	556	2.0	4,297	20.5	10,181	22.6	1,015	8.6	686	0.8	56	0.2	9	0.1	1,191	6.8
Row Percent	99.9		0.4		0.5		2.9		1.8		23.1		55.2		5.5		3.5		0.3		0.1		6.5	
Clerical	48,022	15.3	668	5.0	1,051	6.7	1,898	12.7	5,601	20.2	5,298	24.8	7,572	16.7	6,661	56.5	11,167	96.1	8,199	25.7	173	0.3	838	2.6
Row Percent	100.0		1.0		2.2		3.9		7.1		10.9		15.8		13.6		27.6		17.1		0.3		0.9	
Craft	52,565	10.6	1,922	20.5	8,159	52.0	2,661	17.8	4,268	25.5	1,977	15.0	2,796	6.1	107	0.9	2,389	2.9	1,692	11.6	61	0.1	1,361	19.1
Row Percent	100.0		3.7		25.1		8.2		15.0		9.8		8.6		0.5		7.5		11.5		0.2		10.5	
Operatives Except Trans.	13,686	4.4	4,752	58.6	416	2.8	4,016	27.1	150	0.8	227	1.1	1,555	3.5	-	-	1,590	1.9	151	0.4	0	0.1	365	4.6
Row Percent	100.0		34.7		3.2		30.2		1.0		1.7		11.0				11.6		1.0		0.1		5.6	
Transportation Operatives	12,697	4.0	625	6.5	569	3.5	1,156	7.7	3,484	20.7	2,122	10.0	656	1.4	7	0.1	2,644	3.2	440	1.4	374	0.8	846	4.8
Row Percent	100.0		5.5		4.5		9.1		27.4		16.7		5.2		0.1		20.8		3.5		3.0		6.7	
Other Operatives	4,087	1.1	281	1.0	281	1.8	587	3.9	102	0.6	119	0.6	10	0.1	7	0.1	88	0.1	146	0.5	2,603	5.1	63	0.4
Row Percent	100.0		6.9		6.9		14.4		2.5		2.9		0.2		0.2		2.1		3.6		58.8		1.5	
Service	47,966	15.5	80	0.9	112	0.7	275	1.9	246	1.6	987	1.8	14,846	32.7	712	6.0	21,996	29.5	5,163	16.2	7	0.1	2,144	12.1
Row Percent	100.0		0.2		0.2		0.6		0.5		0.8		30.9		1.5		50.0		10.8		0.1		4.5	
Laborers	11,546	4.5	679	5.1	2,711	17.5	1,155	8.9	1,621	8.5	1,798	8.5	1,906	4.2	175	1.5	950	1.1	1,800	5.6	844	1.8	167	0.8
Row Percent	100.0		5.5		20.0		9.8		10.5		15.3		16.1		1.3		6.9		13.5		6.2		1.1	
Farm	43,386	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,386	91.4	-	-
Row Percent	100.0																				100.0			

Source: "North Dakota Employment Projections to 1990 by Industry & Occupation"
Job Service North Dakota/Research and Statistics, May 1985.

V. Population and Labor Force

From 1980 to 1984, the population of the United States grew by an estimated 4.4 percent to 236.5 million persons, the West North Central Region grew by 2.1 percent to 4.16 million persons, and the population of North Dakota grew by 5.4 percent to 687,000 persons. But, between 1984 and 1988, while population in the nation increased by 3.9 percent and the Region's population increased by nearly as much (3.4%), North Dakota's population decreased by 3.5 percent (data -- State Population and Household Estimates, Series P-25).

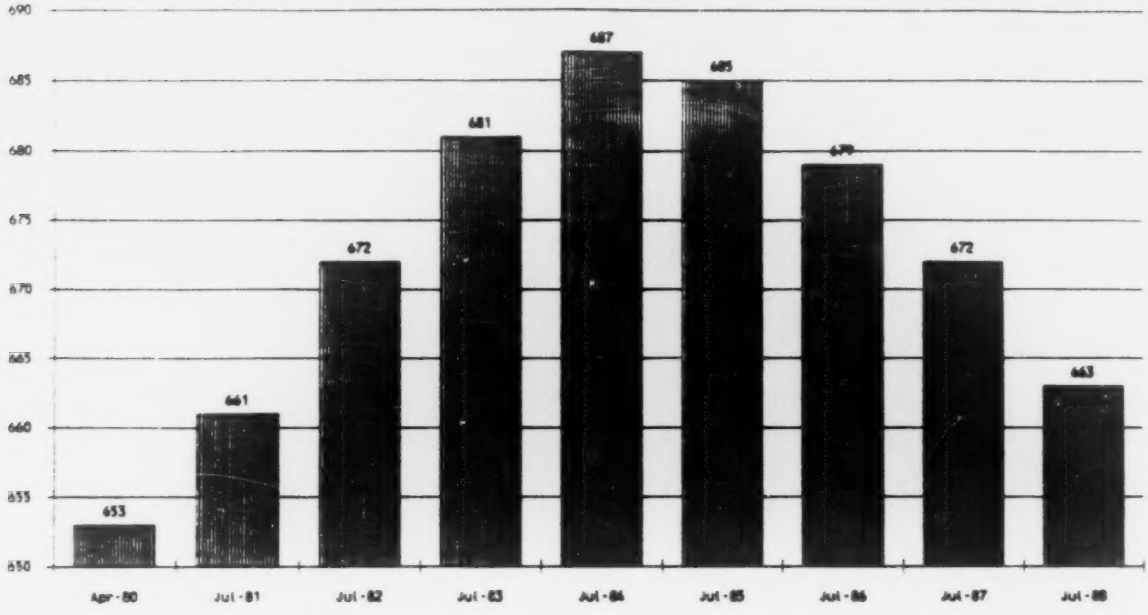
A changing population base is also associated with a change in the age composition of North Dakota's population. Recent data indicates that out-migration is producing a local labor force that is aging even more quickly than the country's.

In 1980, when the decennial census was taken, the age distribution of North Dakota's population was slightly different than that of the nation's population. There were proportionately more older (age 65+) North Dakotans than there were in the nation as a whole, proportionately more children under age 5, and certainly in relative terms, more youth ages 18 to 24 years of age. However, there were relatively fewer North Dakotans ages 25 to 44, and ages 45 to 64, than there were in the nation. This lower level of middle-aged individuals in North Dakota, in 1980, indicates how out-migration during the previous decade had affected the age distribution of the state's population.

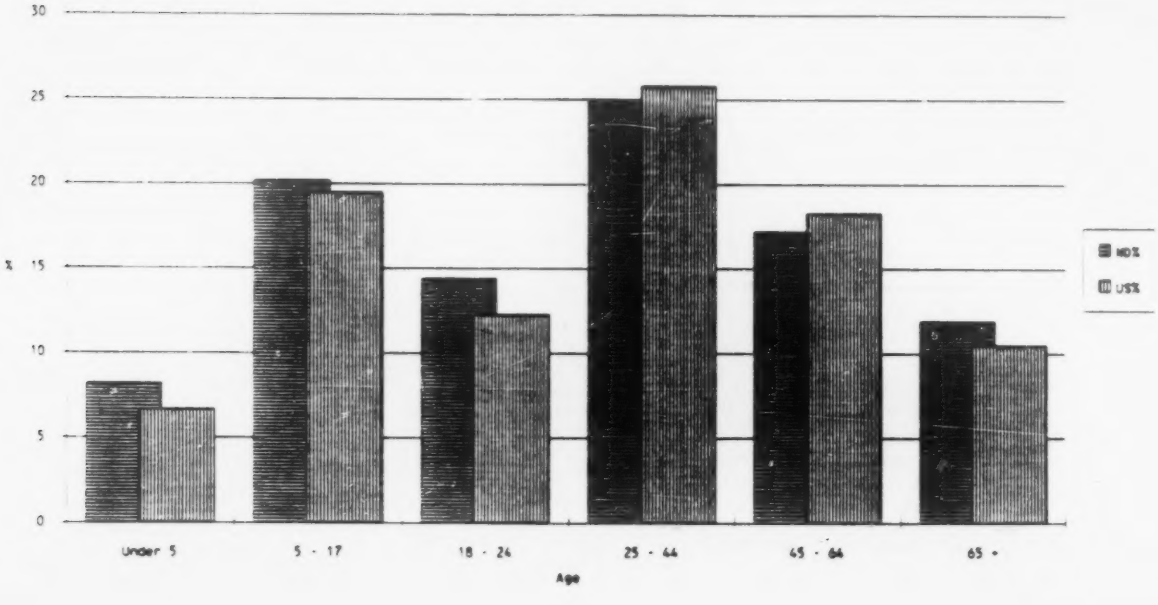
Out-migration, following high school, trade school, and college graduation, is a strategy residents of the state have often used to seek employment opportunities. And in 1980, the number of people in the age grouping most likely to leave the state in the next few years in search of specialized employment opportunities was comparatively large. Over one-third of North Dakota's population (33.5% in North Dakota compared to 31.7% nationally) fell into the age grouping of 16 to 33 year olds referred to as the post-war baby boom generation (those born between 1947 and 1964).

The links between economic stress, job loss, and out-migration

Estimates of the Population of North Dakota 1981-1988 (in thousands)



Distribution of the Population of North Dakota and the United States by Age 1980



are not necessarily clear nor straightforward. However, because several counties in North Dakota were selected as one of several sites for the Bureau of the Census to test data collection techniques in preparation for the 1990 Decennial Census, certain impacts associated with economic decline can be described.

One of the obvious findings from the 1987 Test (see Table 24) data is that the number of Native American Indians is rapidly increasing. In Benson County, the number of American Indians increased by 14.7 percent, in Ramsey County by 43.2 percent, and in Rolette County by 10.0 percent. In each of these counties, the white population decreased but Native American Indian population growth helped stabilize a declining population base. In Ramsey County, the county with the Test areas' largest trade center (Devils Lake), the white population experienced the lowest level of decline (1.4%). All other, predominantly white counties lost population at a rate which fell between -3.6 and -13.9 percent.

The second finding from the analysis of the Test data suggests that the baby boom generation was much more likely to have left a completely rural county, like Pierce or Wells Counties, than they were to have left a county like Ramsey with a major regional trade center (Devils Lake). Wells County lost a net of -159 persons in the high labor force participation age segment of 20 to 64 year olds, while Ramsey County added 212 persons in this category. It appears that Ramsey County was able to retain at least some elements of the boom generation.

As the number of 16 to 33 year olds matured between 1980 and 1987, had they all stayed in the 10 Test counties, they would have flooded the age categories of 23 to 40 year olds. In Ramsey County, the number of 30 to 40 year olds grew by 23.1 percent (n=477 in Table 24) as the leading edge of the boom generation matured. Moreover, the number of 25 to 29 year olds (in 1987) increased slightly in Ramsey County (by 3.2 percent) as some of the 16 to 19 year olds (in 1980) from the trailing edge of the boom generation

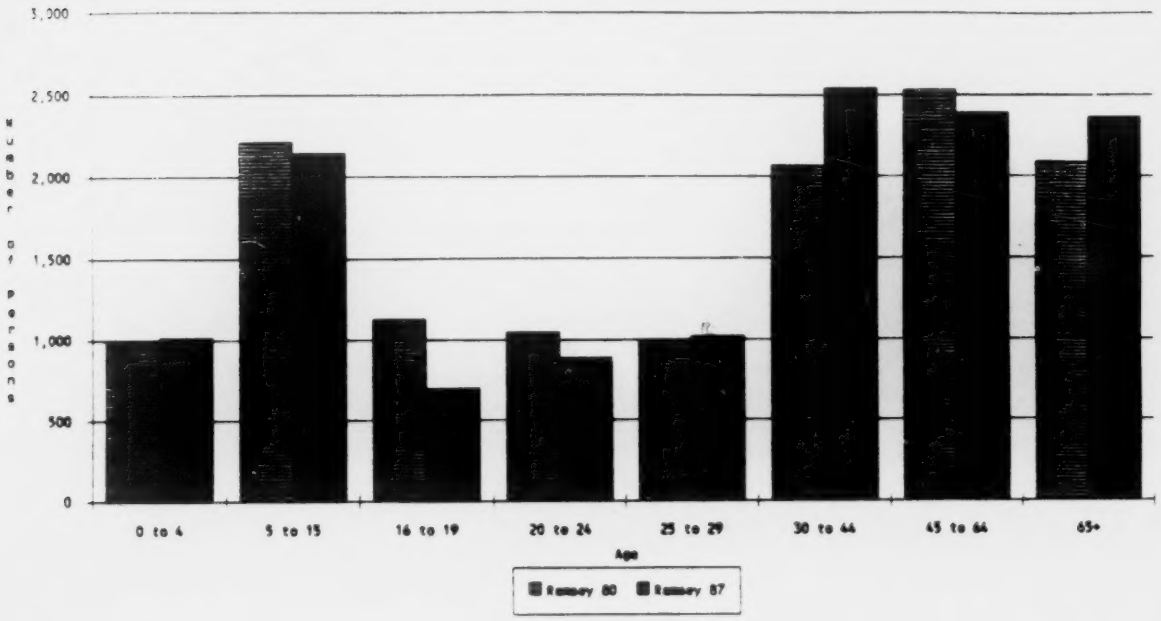
Table 24: Selected Findings from the 1987 Test Census of North Central North Dakota

County	1987 Test (April)	1980 Census (April)	Change from 1980 Number	Change from 1980 Percent	Population Estimates 1986 Number (July)	Change From 1980 Number	Change From 1980 Percent
Benson	7,531	7,944	-413	-5.20	7,800	-200	-2.20
White	4,848	5,615	-767	-13.70			
Am. Indian	2,656	2,316	340	14.70			
Ramsey	13,051	13,048	3	>0.1	12,800	-300	-2.00
White	12,507	12,684	-177	-1.40			
Am. Indian	474	331	143	43.20			
Rolette	12,625	12,177	88	0.70	13,000	900	7.10
White	4,460	5,097	-637	-12.50			
Am. Indian	7,719	7,020	699	10.00			
Bottineau	8,751	9,239	-448	-5.30	9,200	-100	-0.60
Cavalier	6,573	7,636	-1,063	-13.90	6,900	-800	-9.80
Eddy	3,230	3,554	-324	-9.10	3,200	-400	-10.90
Foster	4,310	4,611	-301	-6.50	4,500	-100	-1.80
Pierce	5,516	6,166	-650	-10.50	5,800	-400	-6.00
Towner	3,906	4,052	-146	-3.60	4,100	---	0.40
Wells	6,477	6,979	-502	-7.20	6,800	-200	-2.50

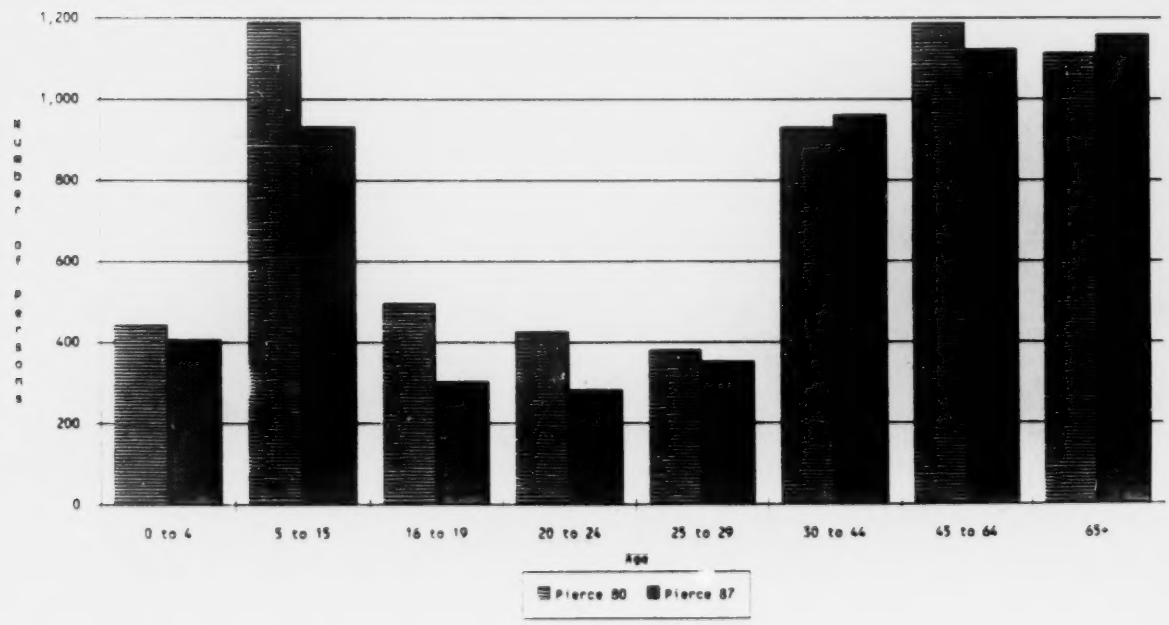
Age	Pierce County 1987 Test (April)	Pierce County 1980 (April)	Pierce County Change from 1980 Number	Pierce County Change from 1980 Percent	Wells County 1987 Test (April)	Wells County 1980 (April)	Wells County Change from 1980 Number	Wells County Change from 1980 Percent	Ramsey County 1987 Test (April)	Ramsey County 1980 (April)	Ramsey County Change from 1980 Number	Ramsey County Change from 1980 Percent
0 to 4	406	442	-36	-8.10	443	472	-29	-6.10	1,012	994	18	1.80
5 to 15	932	1,190	-258	-21.70	979	1,202	-223	-18.60	2,143	2,215	-72	-3.30
16 to 19	302	496	-194	-39.10	330	486	-156	-32.10	695	1,127	-432	-38.30
20 to 24	282	426	-144	-33.80	315	411	-96	-23.40	888	1,044	-156	-14.90
25 to 29	352	380	-28	-7.40	423	421	2	0.50	1,019	987	32	3.20
30 to 44	961	931	30	3.20	1,133	1,039	94	9.00	2,542	2,065	477	23.10
45 to 64	1,122	1,187	-65	-5.50	1,376	1,535	-159	-10.40	2,389	2,530	-141	-5.60
65+	1,159	1,114	45	4.00	1,478	1,413	65	4.60	2,363	2,086	277	13.30
Total	5,516	6,166	-650	-10.50	6,477	6,979	-502	-7.20	13,051	13,048	3	0.00

Source:"1987 Test Census; North Central North Dakota", Bureau of the Census (May) 1988.
"Provisional Estimates of the Population of Counties: July 1, 1986",
Series P-26, No. 86-A (August) 1987.

Distribution of the Population of Ramsey County by Age 1980 and 1987



Distribution of the Population of Pierce County by Age 1980 and 1987



remained in the county.[1] But in a county like Wells, for example, which lost a total of 7.2 percent (see Table 24) of its population, the positive impact of the aging boom generation on population growth among older age cohorts is far more muted. The number of persons in the age grouping of 25 to 29 year olds increased in Wells County by a mere 0.5 percent (in comparison to 3.2 percent in Ramsey County) and by only 9 percent among the 30 to 44 year old age cohort (in comparison to 23.1 percent in Ramsey County). Although more detailed analysis is required, it appears that counties without a major trade center (in this example, Wells and Pierce) were unable to retain the majority of their boom generation. In addition, in Ramsey County, it appears that the members of the boom generation who were retained came from the leading edge (those who are now 30 years of age and over) of the boom generation rather than from the tail of the boom generation (i.e., those found in the chart in the 25-29 year age group in 1987).

In summary, in comparison to the national trend towards an older labor force, as the result of a maturing boom generation, North Dakota's labor force is aging more rapidly as the middle and trailing edge of the boom generation leave more rural counties and the state.[2]

The third observation that can be drawn from the Test census is that the scale of population loss, especially from sparsely populated rural counties, has been far greater than the Bureau of

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[1]It is not clear from the available data to what extent Ramsey County experienced population turnover as its own members left and others (for example, from the regional neighboring counties of Pierce and Wells) emigrated to Devils Lake.

[2] Less densely populated rural counties are ageing more quickly than are counties with a major trade center. Major trade centers have held on to at least some members of the middle and trailing edge of the baby boom. The median age of Ramsey County residents advanced by 4 years between 1980 and 1987, to 34.8 years of age. The average age of Pierce County's population, on the other hand, increased by 7 years, increasing from 32.5 to 39.5 years of age, and Wells County increased by 4.8 years to 41.7 years of age.

Table 25: Population 1980, and Projections to 1988 by County

	1980 Population Number	Col. %	1988 Projection Number	Col. %	1980-88 % Change
Region I					
Williams	22,237		23,397		5.20
Divide	3,494		2,962		-15.20
Mckenzie	7,132		7,996		12.10
Total	32,863	5.00	34,354	5.20	4.50
Region II					
Ward	58,392		61,700		5.70
Bottineau	9,239		8,589		-7.00
Burke	3,822		3,356		-12.20
McHenry	7,858		7,009		-10.80
Mountrail	7,679		7,305		-4.90
Peirce	6,166		5,430		-11.90
Renville	3,608		3,455		-4.20
Total	96,764	14.80	96,844	14.60	0.10
Region III					
Ramsey	13,048		12,932		-0.90
Benson	7,944		7,404		-6.80
Cavalier	7,636		6,417		-16.00
Towner	4,052		3,850		-5.00
Eddy	3,554		3,159		-11.10
Rolette	12,177		12,142		-0.30
Total	48,411	7.40	45,905	6.90	-5.20
Region IV					
Grand Forks	66,100		69,597		5.30
Nelson	5,233		4,442		-15.10
Walsh	15,371		14,709		-4.30
Pembina	10,399		9,773		-6.00
Total	97,103	14.90	98,522	14.90	1.50
Region V					
Cass	88,247		98,719		11.90
Traill	9,624		8,589		-10.80
Steele	3,106		2,665		-14.20
Ransom	6,698		6,121		-8.60
Richland	19,207		19,645		2.30
Sargent	5,512		4,640		-15.80
Total	132,394	20.30	140,379	21.20	6.00
Region VI					
Stutsman	24,154		23,495		-2.70
Wells	6,979		6,318		-9.50
McIntosh	4,800		4,146		-13.60
Logan	3,493		2,962		-15.20
Foster	4,611		4,245		-7.90
Dickey	7,207		6,515		-9.60
LaMoure	6,473		5,430		-16.10
Barnes	13,960		13,130		-5.90
Griggs	3,714		3,455		-7.00
Total	75,391	11.60	69,696	10.50	-7.60
Region VII					
Burleigh	54,811		61,206		11.70
McLean	12,383		11,451		-7.50
Shridan	2,819		2,369		-16.00
Kidder	3,833		3,554		-7.30
Emmons	5,877		5,331		-9.30
Morton	25,177		25,766		2.30
Mercer	9,404		13,228		40.70
Oliver	2,495		2,369		-5.00
Grant	4,274		3,850		-9.90
Sioux	3,620		3,850		6.40
Total	124,693	19.10	132,975	20.10	6.60
Region VIII					
Stark	23,697		24,680		4.10
Slope	1,157		987		-14.70
Hettinger	4,275		3,554		-16.90
Golden Valley	2,391		2,271		-5.00
Dunn	4,627		4,442		-4.00
Bowman	4,229		3,949		-6.60
Billings	1,138		1,086		-4.60
Adams	3,584		3,356		-6.30
Total	45,098	6.90	44,325	6.70	-1.70
State Total	652,717	100.00	663,000	100.10	1.60

Projections are based on "Estimates of the Resident Population of States, July 1, 1985 and 1988", Bureau of the Census, C888-205 (1/30/88), "1987 Test Census; North Central North Dakota", Bureau of the Census (May) 1988, and "Provisional Estimates of the Population of Counties: July 1, 1986", Bureau of the Census, P26, (August) 1987.

the Census' estimating techniques had been indicating. It was apparent from the Test census (for April 1987) that preliminary county population estimates for the preceding summer (July 1986) would need to be substantially revised (see - Provisional Estimates of the Population of Counties 1987 and Population Bulletin Series 1988). Estimates of the population for Bottineau County, for example, indicated a loss of -0.6 percent according to summer 1986 estimates when, indeed, the loss was a far greater, -5.3 percent (see Table 24). Estimated losses in Cavalier County were -9.8 percent, but were actually -13.9 percent. Wells County losses, rather than an estimated -2.5 percent, were actually -7.2 percent. The more substantial level of population loss and, in particular, the apparent loss of the middle and trailing tier of the boom generation is consistent with other data such as the loss in the number of farm operations.[3]

Measured population loss, especially in rural counties, was much greater than estimated, according to data from the 1987 Test census. The scale difference between the actual population change of 10 of North Dakota's 53 counties, and the Census Bureau's published 1986 county estimates were used to adjust the Bureau's 1986 estimates. These adjusted 1986 estimates were then updated, and compared for consistency with head count school enrollment data found in Tables 29 through 32. The estimates were then adjusted to reflect the most recent estimated (1988) total population for the state. These estimates are published as Table 25 and are illustrated in the accompanying charts (see footnotes to Table 25

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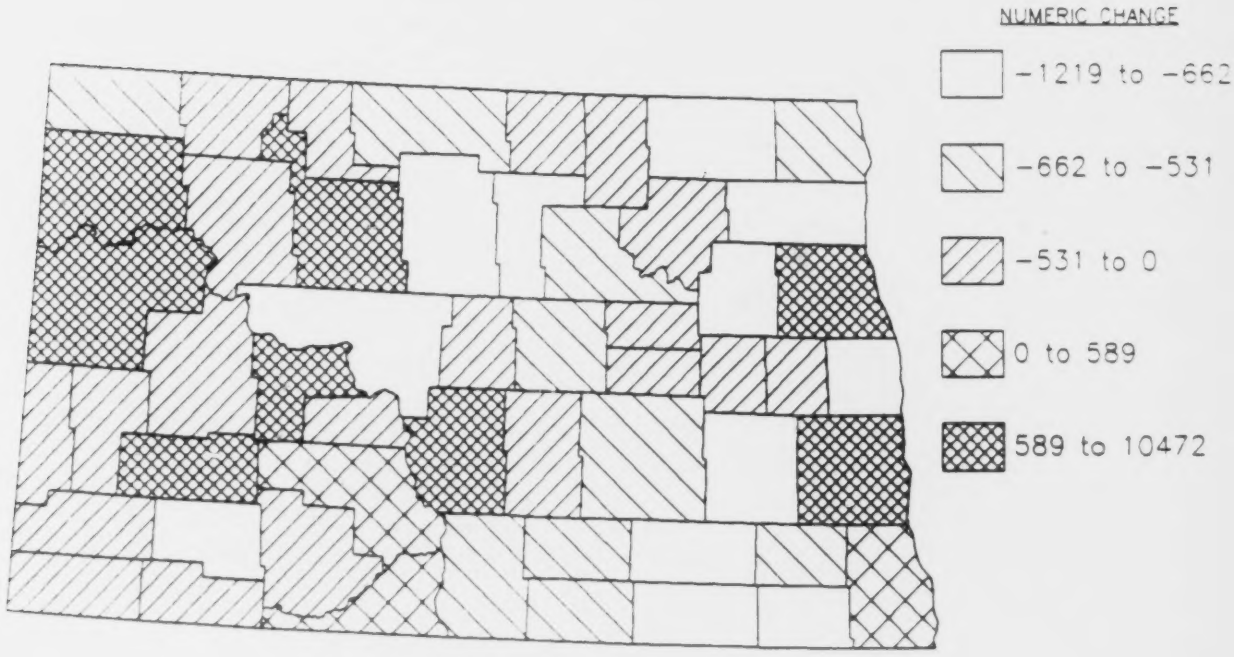
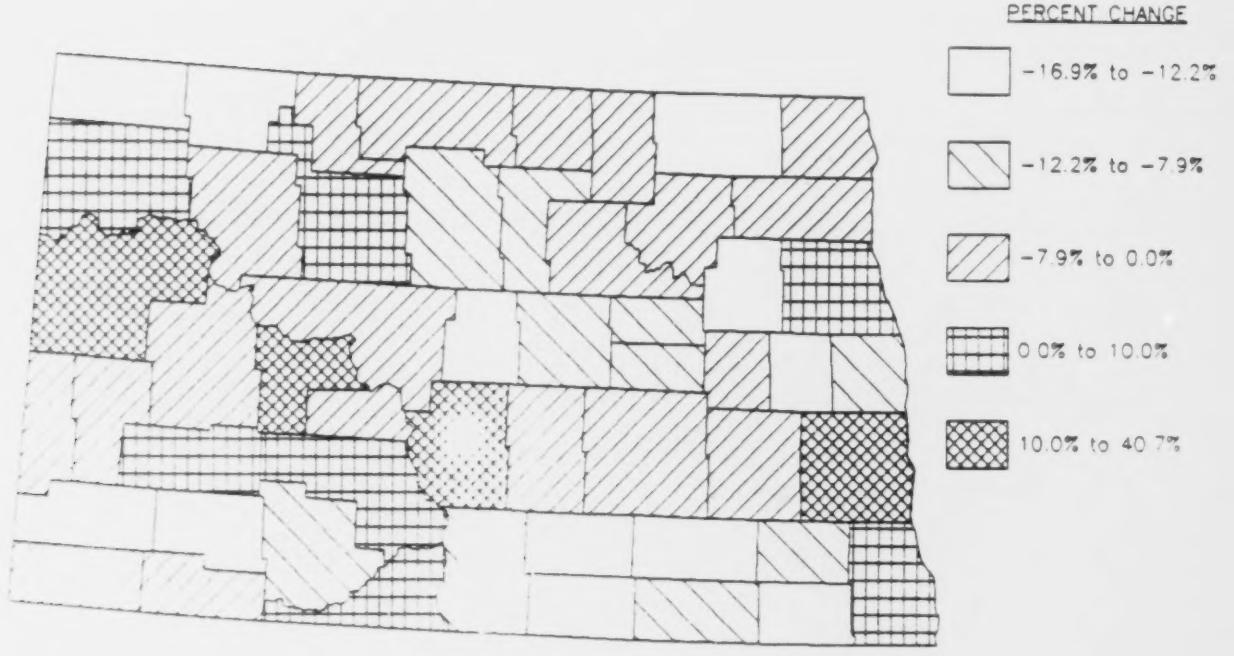
[3]Chapter III discusses the amount of farm loss. But there are other indications and consequences of substantial population loss among adults from the boom generation. For example, the number of votes cast during the last presidential election decreased in comparison to the 1984 presidential election by -5.0 percent (-14,900 votes). "During Wednesday's morning long meeting of the state Canvassing Board ... (the Secretary of State) ... reported that 309,100 North Dakotans voted in the general election, far short of the recorded 324,000 people who voted in 1984" (Bismarck Tribune, November 24, 1988). There are factors other than population which affect the number of votes cast. However, the records of balloting in 1988 generally support the idea that substantial numbers of adults have left the state.

POPULATION 1980, AND PROJECTION TO 1988 BY COUNTY
NUMERIC CHANGE 1980–1988



POPULATION 1980, AND PROJECTION TO 1988 BY COUNTY
PERCENT CHANGE 1980–1988



for source documents). Baseline (1980) demographic data for counties are presented as Table 33.

As a general rule, there tends to be a link between employment and population growth. However, as has been illustrated with the 1987 Test census with respect to Native American Indians, for example, there are often social and cultural as well as economic reasons for population change. The data in Table 25, then, indicates that counties with substantial Native American Indian components in their populations are either growing -- for example, Sioux County's growth rate is estimated at 6.4 percent (from 1980 to 1988) -- or are not experiencing the same scale of total population loss demonstrated by primarily white neighboring counties.

On the other hand, with the baby boom generation (one-third of the state's population) maturing into age categories which are typically characterized by very high labor force participation rates, it is not surprising that local area population growth should be strongly associated with employment opportunities.

Current Population Survey (household) estimates of labor force participation[4] are presented in Table 26. Participation rates are either close to, but more often exceed, 80 percent for the population segments 25 to 34 years of age and 35 to 44 years of age -- age groups currently being swelled by the maturing boom generation.

The proportion of the population of 16 to 19 year olds decreased from 9.5 percent, to 8.1 percent of the total civilian population aged 16 and over from 1980 to 1987. During the same period, the population of 20 to 24 year olds decreased from 13.5 to 11.4 percent as the boom generation matured into the 25 to 44 year age bracket. At the same time, labor force participation rates increased for 25 to 34 years olds from a comparatively high 82.5 percent in 1980, to an estimated 85.7 percent in 1987. Even more dramatically, labor force participation rates grew from 79.7

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[4]For a definition of participation rates see Footnote 1 of chapter II.

Table 26: Estimates of North Dakota's Civilian Noninstituitional Population Ages 16+ by Sex, Age and Labor Force Participation Rates

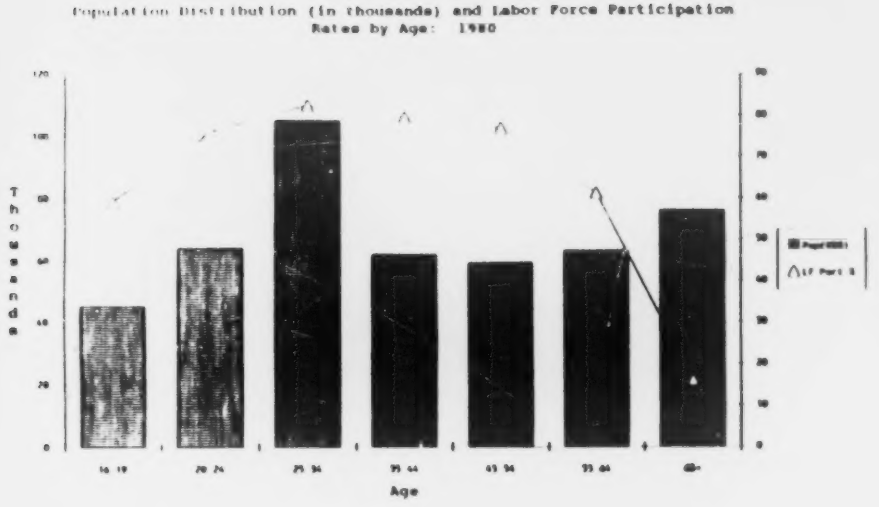
	1980 Civilian Noninstitutional Population (in Hundreds)				Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Male	Female	Total			
Age	N	N	N	Col %	N	Row %
16-19	23.4	21.9	45.3	9.50	26.8	59.20
20-24	30.1	33.9	64.0	13.50	48.9	76.40
25-34	54.4	50.8	105.2	22.10	86.8	82.50
35-44	30.7	31.3	62.0	13.10	49.4	79.70
45-54	28.8	30.5	59.3	12.50	45.7	77.10
55-64	31.1	32.0	63.1	13.30	38.6	61.20
65+	35.0	41.1	76.1	16.00	12.4	16.30
Total	233.5	241.5	475.0	100.00	308.6	65.00
Labfce	183.7	124.8	308.6			
LF Part. Rate %	78.70	51.70	65.00			

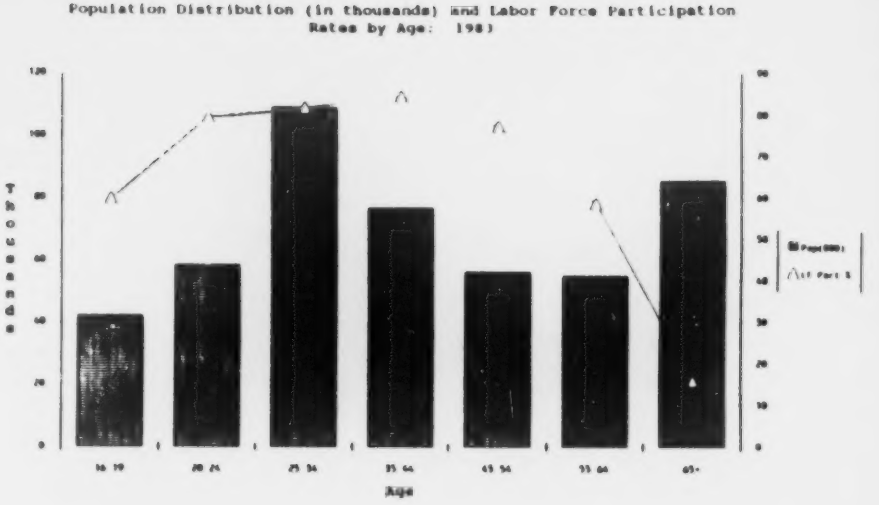
	1983 Civilian Noninstitutional Population (in Hundreds)				Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Male	Female	Total			
	N	N	N	Col %	N	Row %
	22.4	19.8	42.2	8.70	25.3	60.00
	30.0	28.5	58.5	12.10	46.7	79.80
	54.9	54.6	109.5	22.60	89.7	81.90
	38.9	38.1	77.0	15.90	65.3	84.80
	27.6	28.6	56.2	11.60	43.5	77.40
	26.7	28.3	55.0	11.40	32.3	58.70
	38.9	46.7	85.6	17.70	13.9	16.20
	239.4	244.6	484.0	100.00	316.7	65.40
	187.4	129.3	316.7			
	78.30	52.90	65.40			

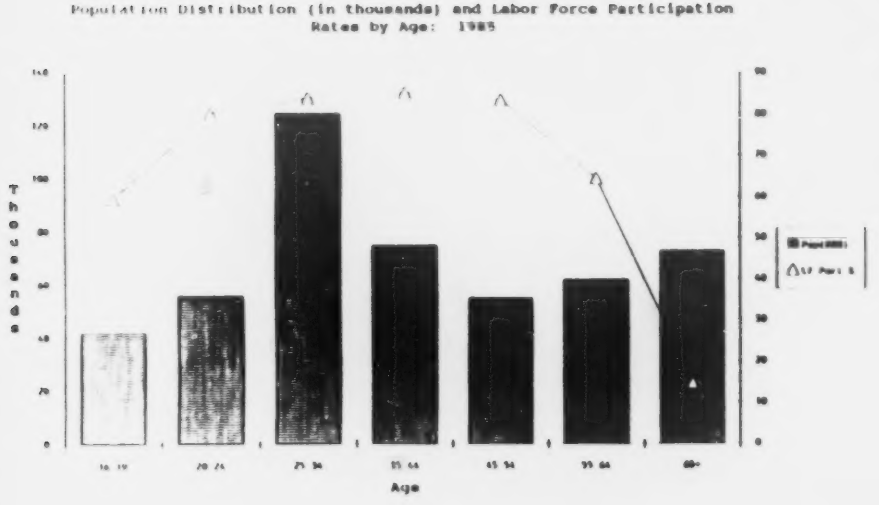
	1985 Civilian Noninstitutional Population (in Thousands)				Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Male	Female	Total			
Age	N	N	N	Col %	N	Row %
16-19	22.0	20.0	42.0	8.60	25	59.50
20-24	28.0	28.0	56.0	11.50	45	80.40
25-34	63.0	62.0	125.0	25.60	105	84.00
35-44	37.0	38.0	75.0	15.40	64	85.30
45-54	28.0	27.0	55.0	11.30	46	83.60
55-64	30.0	32.0	62.0	12.70	40	64.50
65+	31.0	42.0	73.0	15.00	11	15.10
Total	239.0	249.0	488.0	100.10	336	68.90
Labfce	192.0	143.0	336.0			
LF Part. Rate %	80.30	57.40	68.90			

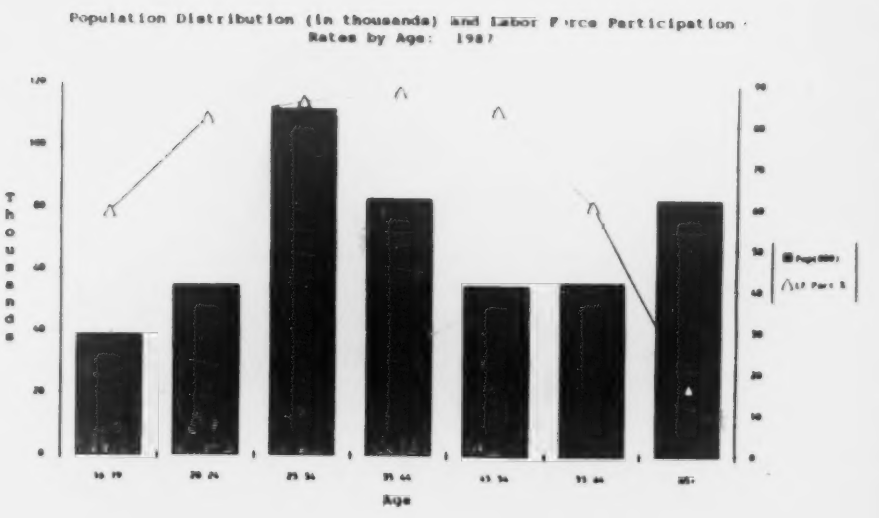
	1987 Civilian Noninstitutional Population (in Thousands)				Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Male	Female	Total			
	N	N	N	Col %	N	Row %
	19.0	20.0	39.0	8.10	23.0	59.00
	27.0	28.0	55.0	11.40	45.0	81.80
	56.0	56.0	112.0	23.20	96.0	85.70
	42.0	41.0	83.0	17.20	73.0	88.00
	26.0	29.0	55.0	11.40	46.0	83.60
	27.0	29.0	56.0	11.60	34.0	60.70
	41.0	42.0	83.0	17.20	14.0	16.90
	238.0	245.0	483.0	100.10	331.0	68.50
	185.0	146.0	331.0			
	77.70	59.60	68.50			

Source: Current Population Survey/Bureau of Labor Statistics


Population Distribution (in thousands) and Labor Force Participation Rates by Age: 1980
Age


Population Distribution (in thousands) and Labor Force Participation Rates by Age: 1983
Age


Population Distribution (in thousands) and Labor Force Participation Rates by Age: 1985
Age


Population Distribution (in thousands) and Labor Force Participation Rates by Age: 1987
Age

percent in 1980 for 35-44 year olds to 88.0 percent in 1987. When the age groupings of 25 to 34 year olds are combined with 35 to 44 year olds, they made up 40.4 percent of the civilian population in 1987 compared with 35.2 percent of the population in 1980.

The rapid expansion of labor force participation rates for the boom generation were attributable primarily to the greater involvement of females in the labor market. Based on estimates present in Table 26, it can be seen that between 1980 and 1987 the proportion of males over the age of 16 who were active in the labor force (either employed or unemployed) did not change significantly, declining by 1 percent to 77.7 percent in 1987. The number of females in the labor force, on the other hand, escalated from 51.7 percent to 59.6 percent (+7.9 %).

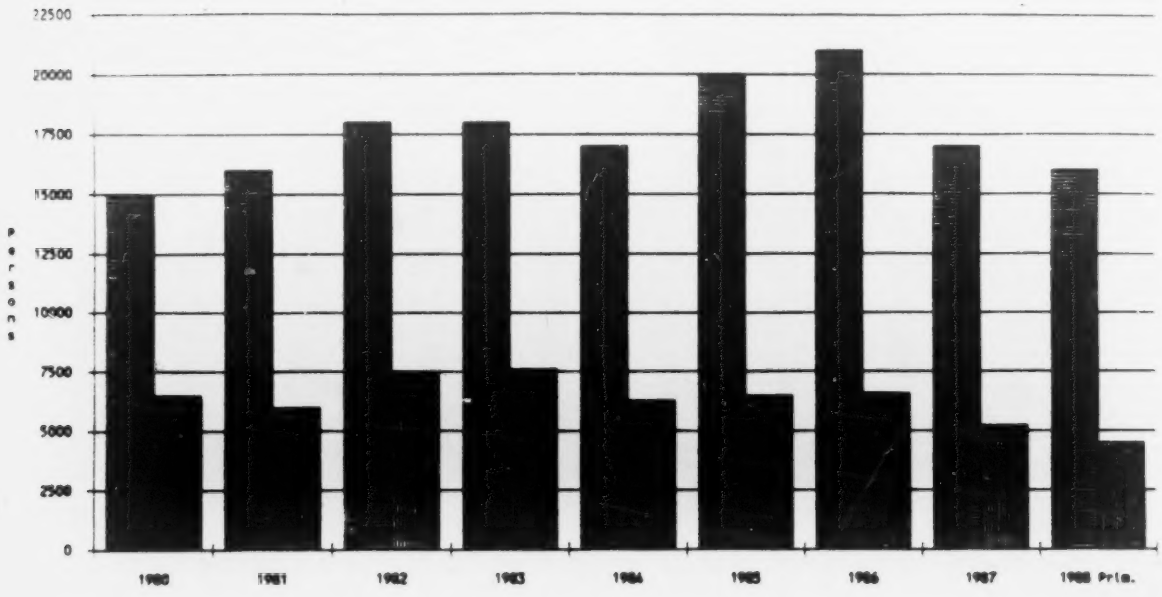
Female participation in the labor force is part of a national trend and therefore has several explanations. But the scope of increased female participation in the labor force in North Dakota, taken in conjunction with the growth in trade center dominated services-producing industries and the loss of goods-producing jobs in less densely populated counties, may also be linked to the problem of low earnings. Low earnings per job through its impact on household income, in turn, impairs the ability of local labor markets to attract labor.

The loss of jobs in goods-producing industries at a time when the boom generation was entering high labor force participation rate age cohorts, and at a time when female participation rates far exceeded either national or regional trends, could have resulted in comparatively high long-term rural unemployment rates and substantially increased poverty rates had the labor force not emigrated from rural areas.

With heavy concentrations of the baby boom generation moving into high labor force participation rate age categories, the only way unemployment rates could remain below 6 percent for most of the decade (see Table 27), was for many rural residents to migrate to a larger communities in North Dakota or to leave the state.

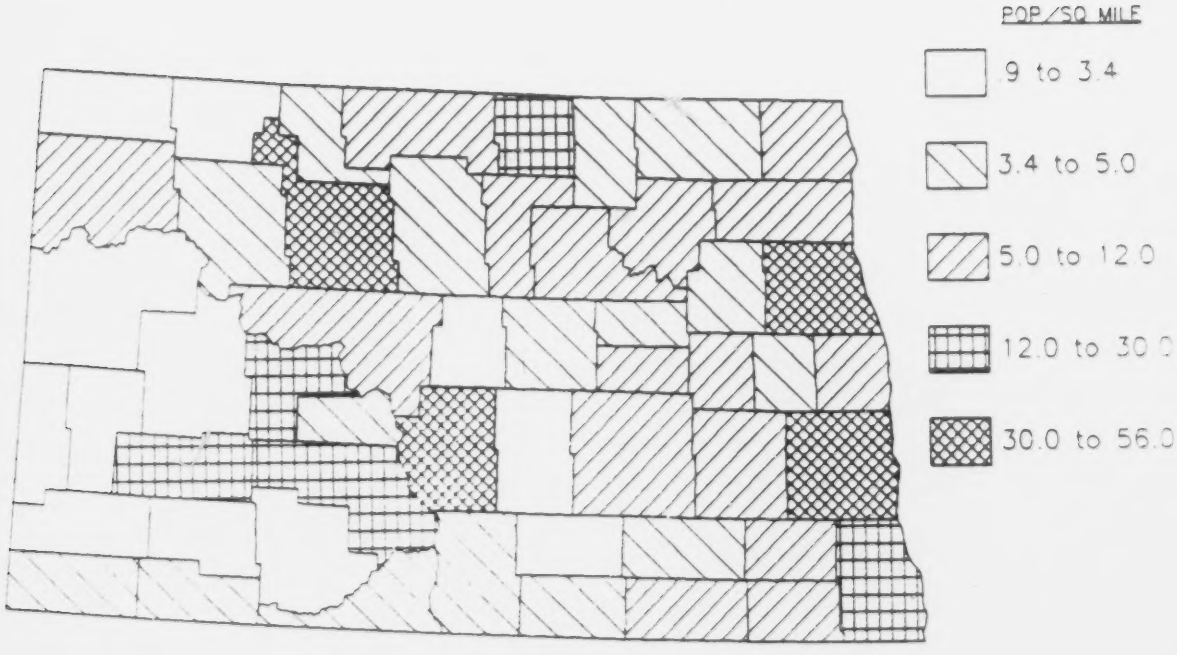
But not all individuals emigrate, and certainly not immediately, from difficult labor market conditions. Recent,

Number of Unemployed and Number of Insured Unemployed Persons (Annual Averages): 1980 - 1988



POPULATION DENSITY

1987 POPULATION ESTIMATES



household survey-based analysis suggests that in North Dakota's small towns there may be as many discouraged workers,[5] and again as many people working part-time who would like full-time work, as there are unemployed persons (see Ludtke et al., 1989). However, even though it can be shown that individuals with long spells of unemployment, and people who are able to find only part-time work, frequently are exposed to below average incomes, the connection between labor market problems in North Dakota and the problem of poverty is not simple (see -- Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status 1987).

Viewed in terms of recent historic events, it appears that a period of long-term unemployment gives way to discouragement and depressed household earnings and, then, quite often to out-migration.

One indication of the depressed earnings in North Dakota is Food Stamp utilization. Data from the 1980 Census of the Population revealed that there were 79,324 persons in poverty at that time. However, in April of 1980 when the Decennial Census was conducted, only 26,196 persons (or 33.0 percent of 79,324) were receiving Food Stamps.[6] It seems reasonable, then, to suggest that on a statewide basis there may be as many as three times the number of persons in poverty than there are persons receiving Food Stamps.

In addition, the available evidence indicates that there is wide variation from county to county in the rate of Food Stamp utilization relative to population size. Population counts from the 10 Test counties were compared with Food Stamp utilization levels for the same period. These comparisons showed that in April of 1987, counties with large relative shares of Native American Indians in their population base tend to have higher rates of Food Stamp usage, ranging from 7.2 to 15.3 percent of total population.

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[5]Unemployed individuals are defined as people without employment who are actively seeking work. Discouraged workers have stopped seeking work because they believe there is no work to be found.

[6]"Food Stamp Program Statistics for April, 1980," Social Service Board of North Dakota, May 23, 1980.

Table 27
Annual Average Unemployment Rates, 1982-1986
and Annual Averages Labor Force by County and Region, 1987

	Unemployment Rate					1987			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
REGION I									
Williams	6.1	8.0	7.9	6.7	12.4	11,465	10,447	1,018	8.9
Divide	5.2	7.7	7.4	5.7	9.6	1,524	1,466	58	3.8
McKenzie	5.2	6.1	7.4	6.6	8.4	3,092	2,897	195	6.3
TOTAL	**5.9**	**7.2**	**7.8**	**6.1**	**11.1**	**16,081**	**14,810**	**1,271**	**7.9**
REGION II									
Ward	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	25,781	24,385	1,396	5.4
Bottineau	6.1	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.4	3,727	3,497	230	6.2
Burke	5.0	6.1	6.1	6.5	8.8	1,435	1,331	104	7.2
McHenry	10.2	10.2	11.3	13.2	13.8	2,834	2,499	335	11.8
Mountrail	6.7	7.8	7.2	7.9	10.0	3,397	3,117	280	8.2
Pierce	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.4	6.2	2,561	2,448	113	4.4
Renville	4.5	5.7	4.7	6.2	9.0	1,329	1,242	87	6.5
TOTAL	**6.3**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**7.3**	**7.6**	**41,056**	**38,519**	**2,537**	**6.2**
REGION III									
Ramsey	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	6,709	6,359	350	5.2
Benson	8.0	11.1	9.1	8.9	7.6	3,270	2,963	307	9.4
Cavalier	5.2	6.3	5.6	6.5	5.4	2,754	2,577	177	6.4
Towner	2.9	3.5	3.2	4.3	4.2	1,827	1,762	65	3.6
Eddy	8.1	7.8	8.6	9.5	9.4	1,522	1,367	155	10.2
Pierce	11.0	12.1	12.0	12.9	12.8	4,966	4,238	728	14.7
TOTAL	**6.8**	**7.8**	**7.6**	**8.4**	**7.7**	**21,048**	**19,266**	**1,782**	**8.5**
REGION IV									
Grand Forks	5.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	36,587	35,233	1,354	3.7
Nelson	4.9	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.1	2,023	1,894	129	6.4
Walsh	4.5	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.2	7,941	7,550	391	4.9
Pembina	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.5	9.3	5,162	4,691	471	9.1
TOTAL	**5.4**	**5.2**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**51,713**	**49,368**	**2,345**	**4.5**
REGION V									
Cass	4.9	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.7	59,516	57,698	1,818	3.1
Traill	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.5	4,486	4,302	184	4.1
Steele	2.9	3.7	3.5	4.5	5.1	1,200	1,150	50	4.2
Ransom	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.3	2,761	2,666	95	3.4
Richland	6.5	4.6	4.0	6.2	4.9	8,794	8,611	183	2.1
Sargent	6.7	6.9	4.5	4.6	4.9	2,538	2,442	96	3.8
TOTAL	**5.1**	**4.1**	**3.2**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**79,295**	**76,669**	**2,626**	**3.3**
REGION VI									
Stutsman	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.6	12,353	11,791	562	4.5
Wells	5.5	5.9	6.2	7.3	6.3	2,976	2,786	190	6.4
McIntosh	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.0	3.9	2,283	2,218	65	2.8
Logan	4.6	4.1	3.8	5.1	5.2	1,487	1,438	49	3.3
Foster	3.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	6.2	2,178	2,068	110	5.1
Dickey	3.9	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.7	3,253	3,107	146	4.5
LaMoure	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.8	2,506	2,413	93	3.7
Barnes	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.2	4.9	6,311	6,052	259	4.1
Griggs	4.7	4.2	3.9	5.3	4.5	1,545	1,503	42	2.7
TOTAL	**4.7**	**4.9**	**4.7**	**5.3**	**5.2**	**34,892**	**33,376**	**1,516**	**4.3**
REGION VII									
Burleigh	6.2	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.5	32,761	31,180	1,581	4.8
McLean	6.9	6.8	8.9	9.6	9.5	4,816	4,517	299	6.2
Sheridan	5.0	4.2	3.8	5.0	5.9	1,168	1,098	70	6.0
Kidder	9.0	9.5	8.9	8.8	10.2	1,804	1,667	137	7.6
Emmons	6.4	7.6	8.1	6.8	6.8	2,259	2,135	124	5.5
Morton	6.4	6.2	7.6	8.9	7.9	12,119	11,424	695	5.7
Mercer	4.0	3.0	3.7	9.9	10.7	5,578	5,177	401	7.2
Oliver	5.1	5.5	7.1	8.7	8.7	1,094	1,024	70	6.4
Grant	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.4	6.0	1,964	1,870	94	4.8
Sioux	11.3	10.4	8.2	9.7	9.0	1,401	1,258	143	10.2
TOTAL	**6.2**	**5.6**	**7.0**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**64,784**	**61,170**	**3,614**	**5.6**
REGION VIII									
Stark	7.4	9.0	6.2	7.8	9.9	12,062	11,282	780	6.5
Slope	6.3	6.6	4.3	7.5	9.6	477	435	42	8.8
Hettinger	4.4	5.8	4.3	4.7	6.8	1,919	1,813	106	5.5
Golden Valley	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.1	5.9	1,071	1,034	37	3.5
Dunn	6.8	9.9	8.4	8.6	9.3	1,756	1,596	160	9.1
Bowman	4.7	5.4	2.8	4.6	5.6	2,199	2,110	89	4.0
Billings	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.9	4.2	842	809	33	3.9
Adams	1.6	4.5	2.5	2.8	3.8	1,800	1,744	56	3.1
TOTAL	**6.2**	**7.7**	**5.3**	**6.6**	**8.4**	**22,136**	**20,823**	**1,313**	**5.9**
STATE TOTAL	**5.9**	**5.6**	**5.1**	**5.9**	**6.3**	**331,000**	**314,000**	**17,000**	**5.2**

SOURCE: NDRS31d, 87 I BM, 3 16 88 R.

Utilization rates ranged between 5.3 and 7.4 percent for predominantly white counties.[7] Certainly, labor market problems are not the exclusive "cause" of depressed income and Food Stamp utilization. Historically, however, the interaction between labor market problems and depressed earnings has preceded Food Stamp utilization. And, unfortunately, out-migration, as often as new employment opportunity, has been the reason Food Stamp participation numbers have declined.

A decrease in Food Stamp utilization (or the number of persons unemployed), which is not offset by an increase in employment opportunities, can be interpreted as due to out-migration. And out-migration, as a response to job loss, was clearly demonstrated in 1983 and 1984 following large scale job losses in the oil patch and in areas of the state that had large scale energy construction projects.

The monthly average number of individuals receiving Food Stamps, for the first quarter of 1982 through 1988, is presented as Table 28. The decline of job opportunities following the completion of construction of power plant facilities, other energy projects, and the severe drop in employment opportunities in the oil and gas industry was followed by extensive growth in Job Insurance covered unemployment in 1982 and 1983 (see chart).[8] This period was also associated with high rates of Job Insurance benefit exhaustion, and by the first quarter of 1983 (see Table 28), Food Stamp utilization grew by a dramatic 86.2 percent in Region I and by 66.1 percent in Region VIII. By 1984, however, Food Stamp utilization declined by 4.0 percent even though construction employment in neighboring Region VII dropped from 8,284 jobs to

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[7]Food Stamp utilization (expressed as a percent) relative to population size for April 1987 were: Benson 15.3, Ramsey 7.2, Rolette 22.9, Bottineau 6.7, Cavalier 5.3, Eddy 7.4, Foster 5.0, Pierce 5.5, Towner 6.2, Wells 5.7.

[8]The number of Job Insurance covered unemployed (RAM48J) includes regular JI, UCX and UCFE. Annual average chart data for the total number of unemployed persons in 1988 are preliminary (NDRS-315.AA, 5/18/88).

4,752 jobs (see Tables 14 and 15). Moreover, in 1984, Region VIII continued to lose (Job Insurance covered) employment, and Region I added only 364 jobs. In the absence of a substantial increase in the number of jobs in Regions I, VII and VIII, the decrease in Food Stamps utilization can only be explained by out-migration.

The "bust" in the energy patch was a dramatic example of the interplay between labor market problems, depressed earnings (measured by Food Stamp utilization), and out-migration that has had substantial, significant, and continuing downstream impacts on a major portion of the state. It is not clear how applicable the "bust" model -- depressed earnings, long-term unemployment and discouragement, and out-migration -- is to the less visible but constant pressure on rural labor markets.

The number of unemployed decreased in 1987 (to an estimated 17,000) and again in 1988 (to a preliminary estimated 16,000). Out-migration may explain some of the decline in total unemployment since 1986. In addition, the increase in the number of wage and salary jobs in 1988, presumably, serves to raise family incomes above the eligibility level for such programs as Food Stamps (Food Stamp utilization decreased by 1.6 percent in 1988 -- see Table 28). However, average real earnings per job, as was demonstrated in the preceding chapter, have declined in real terms. What the decline in real average earnings per job implies for household earnings is that in order to maintain earnings in real terms (and in some cases at a level just above that needed to qualify for Food Stamps), more members of the household must work, and quite often, must work at more than one part-time job just to keep pace with the rate of inflation.

An alternative strategy to household out-migration, as a response to depressed earnings, is to put more members of the household in the labor market. The need for more members of the household to enter the labor market would (at least partially) explain why female labor force participation rates have grown far more rapidly in North Dakota than in the West North Central Region or the nation.

And the need for more members of the household to enter the

Table 28
Persons Receiving Food Stamps by County: First Quarter Average
1982-1988

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-1988
REGION I													
Williams	478	1,078	867	844	1,169	1,695	1,459	125.5	-19.6	-2.7	38.5	45.0	-13.9
Divide	53	73	104	94	99	108	73	37.7	42.5	-9.6	5.3	9.1	-32.4
McKenzie	490	750	588	541	633	781	755	53.1	-21.6	-8.0	17.0	23.4	-3.3
TOTAL	**1,021**	**1,901**	**1,559**	**1,479**	**1,901**	**2,584**	**2,287**	**86.2**	**-18.0**	**-5.1**	**28.5**	**35.9**	**-11.5**
REGION II													
Ward	2,249	2,525	2,531	2,815	2,804	2,848	2,999	12.3	0.2	11.2	-0.4	1.6	5.3
Bottineau	396	571	459	504	511	612	666	44.2	-19.6	9.8	1.4	19.8	8.8
Burke	121	131	150	151	155	204	193	8.3	14.5	0.7	2.6	31.6	-5.4
McHenry	472	479	447	515	577	619	570	1.5	-6.7	15.2	12.0	7.3	-7.9
Mountrail	469	660	653	619	588	681	613	40.7	-1.1	-5.2	-5.0	15.8	-10.0
Pierce	353	350	394	371	391	345	289	-0.8	12.6	-5.8	5.4	-11.8	-16.2
Renville	61	69	51	65	82	79	104	13.1	-26.1	27.5	26.2	-3.7	31.6
TOTAL	**4,121**	**4,785**	**4,685**	**5,040**	**5,108**	**5,388**	**5,434**	**16.1**	**-2.1**	**7.6**	**1.3**	**5.5**	**0.9**
REGION III													
Ramsey	647	719	745	771	869	983	890	11.1	3.6	3.5	12.7	13.1	-9.5
Benson	1,114	1,298	1,012	1,107	1,142	1,182	1,161	16.5	-22.0	9.4	3.2	3.5	-1.8
Cavalier	392	381	386	393	341	359	347	-2.8	1.3	1.8	-13.2	5.3	-3.3
Towner	192	251	246	259	251	241	227	30.7	-2.0	5.3	-3.1	-4.0	-5.8
Eddy	229	237	223	239	288	265	239	3.5	-5.9	7.2	20.5	-8.0	-9.8
Rolette	2,426	2,724	2,718	2,762	2,758	2,880	3,197	12.3	-0.2	1.6	-0.1	4.4	11.0
TOTAL	**5,000**	**5,610**	**5,330**	**5,531**	**5,649**	**5,910**	**6,061**	**12.2**	**-5.0**	**3.8**	**2.1**	**4.6**	**2.6**
REGION IV													
Grand Forks	2,811	3,194	2,556	2,683	2,801	2,584	2,844	13.6	-20.0	5.0	4.4	-7.7	10.1
Nelson	116	141	138	162	172	154	143	21.6	-2.1	17.4	6.2	-10.5	-7.1
Walsh	510	673	710	687	724	673	787	32.0	5.5	-3.2	5.4	-7.0	16.9
Pembina	538	467	581	456	469	534	435	-13.2	24.4	-21.5	2.9	13.9	-18.5
TOTAL	**3,975**	**4,475**	**3,985**	**3,988**	**4,166**	**3,945**	**4,209**	**12.6**	**-10.9**	**0.1**	**4.5**	**-5.3**	**6.7**
REGION V													
Cass	2,744	2,886	2,570	2,794	2,814	2,917	3,028	5.2	-10.9	8.7	0.7	3.7	3.8
Traill	275	372	369	355	306	335	302	35.3	-0.8	-3.8	-13.8	9.5	-9.9
Steele	75	112	118	79	80	72	61	49.3	5.4	-33.1	1.3	-10.0	-15.3
Ransom	322	355	369	397	426	393	392	10.2	3.9	7.6	7.3	-7.7	-0.3
Richland	724	917	988	920	979	942	998	26.7	7.7	-6.9	6.4	-3.8	5.9
Sargent	296	365	332	344	324	290	277	23.3	-9.0	3.6	-5.8	-10.5	-4.5
TOTAL	**4,436**	**5,007**	**4,746**	**4,889**	**4,929**	**4,949**	**5,058**	**12.9**	**-5.2**	**3.0**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**2.2**
REGION VI													
Stutsman	1,292	1,391	1,471	1,377	1,341	1,471	1,422	7.7	5.8	-6.4	-2.6	9.7	-3.3
Wells	212	297	335	307	388	399	353	40.1	12.8	-8.4	26.4	2.8	-11.5
McIntosh	299	345	325	230	241	253	209	15.4	-5.8	-29.2	4.8	5.0	-17.4
Logan	295	287	266	240	218	224	182	-2.7	-7.3	-9.8	-9.2	2.8	-18.7
Foster	186	173	196	180	179	218	166	-7.0	13.3	-8.2	-0.6	21.8	-23.9
Dickey	433	513	569	492	563	566	491	18.5	10.9	-13.5	14.4	0.5	-13.3
LaMoure	266	381	395	328	331	293	280	43.2	3.7	-17.0	0.9	-11.5	-4.4
Barnes	520	715	712	776	799	788	737	37.5	-0.4	9.0	3.0	-1.4	-6.5
Griggs	173	255	249	222	228	250	212	47.4	-2.4	-10.8	2.7	9.6	-15.2
TOTAL	**3,676**	**4,357**	**4,518**	**4,152**	**4,288**	**4,462**	**4,052**	**18.5**	**3.7**	**-8.1**	**3.3**	**4.1**	**-9.2**
REGION VII													
Burleigh	2,295	2,426	2,402	2,950	3,343	3,462	3,401	5.7	-1.0	22.8	13.3	3.6	-1.8
McLean	575	626	621	572	629	657	652	8.9	-0.8	-7.9	10.0	4.5	-0.8
Sheridan	153	212	240	266	303	318	290	38.6	13.2	10.8	13.9	5.0	-8.8
Kidder	269	291	298	280	293	283	221	8.2	2.4	-6.0	4.6	-3.4	-21.9
Emmons	350	375	381	323	307	338	283	7.1	1.6	-15.2	-5.0	10.1	-16.3
Morton	1,557	1,566	1,659	1,948	2,079	2,058	1,895	0.6	5.9	17.4	6.7	-1.0	-7.9
Mercer	484	303	276	351	376	369	385	-37.4	-8.9	27.2	7.1	-1.9	4.3
Oliver	87	67	111	79	97	81	118	-23.0	65.7	-28.8	22.8	-16.5	45.7
Grant	378	418	448	409	437	471	425	10.6	7.2	-8.7	6.8	7.8	-9.8
Sioux	854	994	515	599	633	725	832	16.4	-48.2	16.3	5.7	14.5	14.8
TOTAL	**7,002**	**7,278**	**6,951**	**7,777**	**8,497**	**8,762**	**8,502**	**3.9**	**-4.5**	**11.9**	**9.3**	**3.1**	**-3.0**
REGION VIII													
Stark	627	1,175	1,358	1,382	1,476	1,652	1,586	87.4	15.6	1.8	6.8	11.9	-4.0
Hettinger	135	116	127	131	161	243	209	-14.1	9.5	3.1	22.9	50.9	-14.0
Dunn	153	195	202	228	247	295	212	27.5	3.6	12.9	8.3	19.4	-28.1
Bowman/Slope	82	147	167	152	211	304	278	79.3	13.6	-9.0	38.8	44.1	-8.6
Billings/ Golden Valley	52	103	117	144	162	186	167	98.1	13.6	23.1	12.5	14.8	-10.2
Adams	68	119	114	98	107	109	109	75.0	-4.2	-14.0	9.2	1.9	0.0
TOTAL	**1,117**	**1,855**	**2,085**	**2,135**	**2,364**	**2,789**	**2,561**	**66.1**	**12.4**	**2.4**	**10.7**	**18.0**	**-8.2**
STATE TOTAL*	**30,349**	**35,267**	**33,857**	**34,992**	**36,904**	**38,789**	**38,164**	**16.2**	**-4.0**	**3.4**	**5.5**	**5.1**	**-1.6**

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: North Dakota Department of Human Services (monthly) Food Stamp Program statistics.

labor market appears to have consequences for the ability of local firms to recruit labor. Based on observations developed through Local Employment Surveys (see Chapter IV), it appears that firms are having increasing difficulty in recruiting individual employees unless the community within which the firm exists also offers job opportunities to other members of the same household. The supply of labor for individual firms may no longer be available in certain labor markets because the economic imperative of meeting household family income needs now requires that the community, as a whole, create employment opportunities for the family as a social unit.

In summary, declining average earnings per job means that more members of the family must participate in the labor market in order to maintain a constant standard of living. At the same time, it is evident that communities lacking either in earnings opportunities with growth rates exceeding inflation, or which cannot offer a range of employment opportunities to more than one member of the family, are increasingly at a competitive disadvantage in the bid for labor. The 1987 Test census data provides us with a glimpse of how the labor force is changing in response to difficult economic conditions, especially in rural counties. Out-migration is more rapid than anticipated and those who remain tend to be older, from the leading edge of the boom generation, and somewhat different in this regard than either their more urban counterparts and, certainly, different from the nation's labor force.

Table 29
Head Count Enrollment by Grade for North Dakota
1980-81, 1987-88, and 1988-89 School Years

Grade	1980-81 N	1987-88 N	1988-89 N	1987-88 to 1988-89 Change N	1987-88 to 1988-89 Change %	1980-81 to 1988-89 Change N	1980-81 to 1988-89 Change %
1	10,173	11,578	11,490	-88	-0.8	1,317	12.9
2	9,876	10,753	10,877	124	1.2	1,001	10.1
3	9,852	10,245	10,401	156	1.5	549	5.6
4	10,127	10,093	10,054	-39	-0.4	-73	-0.7
5	10,331	9,904	9,929	25	0.3	-402	-3.9
6	9,609	9,340	9,754	414	4.4	145	1.5
7	9,528	9,276	9,318	42	0.5	-210	-2.2
8	9,964	9,108	9,069	-39	-0.4	-895	-9.0
9	10,528	9,209	8,981	-228	-2.5	-1,547	-14.7
10	10,880	9,061	8,922	-139	-1.5	-1,958	-18.0
11	11,128	9,122	8,726	-396	-4.3	-2,402	-21.6
12	11,309	9,233	8,962	-271	-2.9	-2,347	-20.8
TOTAL	**123,305**	**116,922**	**116,483**	**-439**	**-0.4**	**-6,822**	**-5.5**

Source: Department of Public Instruction "Enrollment and Teacher's Report" (printout PI13-030-AA, 10-28-88).

Table 30
Enrollment by Grade and County for the 1988-89 School Year

	Grades 1-6	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total 7-12
REGION I								
Williams	2,434	336	341	312	300	315	306	1,910
Divide	234	36	26	29	26	25	38	180
McKenzie	713	117	107	108	97	96	79	604
TOTAL	**3,381**	**489**	**474**	**449**	**423**	**436**	**423**	**2,694**
REGION II								
Ward	5,658	796	804	811	802	783	747	4,743
Bottineau	772	130	124	127	130	136	124	771
Burke	305	51	54	48	56	54	53	316
McHenry	649	109	101	111	111	105	110	647
Mountrail	832	135	131	128	136	113	123	766
Pierce	521	82	58	70	82	71	77	440
Renville	366	63	60	73	63	59	62	380
TOTAL	**9,103**	**1,366**	**1,332**	**1,368**	**1,380**	**1,321**	**1,296**	**8,063**
REGION III								
Ramsey	1,319	195	175	162	186	186	190	1,094
Benson	752	101	106	113	117	98	94	629
Cavalier	542	85	91	84	84	92	92	528
Towner	331	50	47	44	44	46	51	282
Eddy	307	40	51	38	44	41	41	255
Rolette	1,777	261	239	218	218	197	198	1,331
TOTAL	**5,028**	**732**	**709**	**659**	**693**	**660**	**666**	**4,119**
REGION IV								
Grand Forks	6,119	912	833	780	757	768	763	4,813
Nelson	450	63	61	66	71	71	69	401
Walsh	1,273	176	182	153	172	188	207	1,078
Pembina	1,064	157	156	167	140	144	136	900
TOTAL	**8,906**	**1,308**	**1,232**	**1,166**	**1,140**	**1,171**	**1,175**	**7,192**
REGION V								
Cass	8,551	1,229	1,237	1,283	1,217	1,207	1,296	7,469
Traill	859	132	126	128	124	137	124	771
Steele	187	26	21	28	24	35	23	157
Ransom	609	92	97	104	96	74	90	553
Richland	1,817	316	313	220	216	229	217	1,511
Sargent	420	79	70	69	64	73	87	442
TOTAL	**12,443**	**1,874**	**1,864**	**1,832**	**1,741**	**1,755**	**1,837**	**10,903**
REGION VI								
Stutsman	2,114	297	310	294	299	273	313	1,786
Wells	542	77	83	82	84	94	100	520
McIntosh	355	56	43	54	55	53	60	321
Logan	233	36	39	35	56	44	53	263
Foster	409	69	58	64	79	60	92	422
Dickey	568	82	103	78	84	94	95	536
LaMoure	587	80	103	87	92	95	93	550
Barnes	1,120	147	139	157	172	165	168	948
Griggs	296	55	43	47	43	41	48	277
TOTAL	**6,224**	**899**	**921**	**898**	**964**	**919**	**1,022**	**5,623**
REGION VII								
Burleigh	5,756	863	869	840	825	810	862	5,069
McLean	1,367	202	196	207	221	172	193	1,191
Sheridan	119	20	19	19	18	27	22	125
Kidder	338	52	54	58	62	48	37	311
Emmons	401	71	74	77	72	75	97	466
Morton	2,753	427	431	411	415	355	410	2,449
Mercer	1,148	166	149	164	147	158	162	946
Oliver	252	35	29	40	36	38	27	205
Grant	285	57	39	52	46	57	50	301
Sioux	586	90	67	96	82	81	46	462
TOTAL	**13,005**	**1,983**	**1,927**	**1,964**	**1,924**	**1,821**	**1,906**	**11,525**
REGION VIII								
Stark	2,628	370	367	381	359	362	322	2,161
Slope	41	6	5	0	0	0	0	11
Hettinger	376	61	46	60	72	78	82	399
Golden Valley	241	43	39	49	45	47	45	268
Dunn	364	56	37	44	51	42	47	277
Bowman	387	74	62	67	83	65	92	443
Billings	98	14	9	0	0	0	0	23
Adams	280	43	45	44	47	49	49	277
TOTAL	**4,415**	**667**	**610**	**645**	**657**	**643**	**637**	**3,859**
STATE TOTAL	**62,505**	**9,318**	**9,069**	**8,981**	**8,922**	**8,726**	**8,962**	**53,978**

SOURCE: Department of Public Instruction, "Enrollment and Teachers Report" (printout PI3-030-AA, 10-28-88)

Table 31
Persons Enrolled in Grades 7-12 by County and School Year 1980-1989

	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
REGION I									
Williams	4,361	4,786	4,929	4,838	4,947	4,897	4,612	4,417	4,344
Divide	488	490	488	469	453	464	443	429	414
McKenzie	1,357	1,314	1,321	1,480	1,503	1,483	1,364	1,350	1,317
TOTAL	6,206	6,790	6,938	6,787	6,903	6,844	6,419	6,196	6,075
REGION II									
Ward	11,166	10,994	10,674	10,728	10,564	10,602	10,634	10,554	10,401
Bottineau	1,771	1,782	1,763	1,694	1,694	1,645	1,592	1,573	1,543
Burke	744	762	742	701	695	701	662	640	621
McHenry	1,644	1,590	1,549	1,516	1,460	1,420	1,398	1,349	1,296
Mountrail	1,634	1,640	1,592	1,611	1,628	1,556	1,592	1,616	1,598
Pierce	1,260	1,189	1,125	1,108	1,080	1,027	1,007	987	961
Renville	804	780	768	743	752	744	743	751	746
TOTAL	19,023	18,737	18,213	18,101	17,853	17,695	17,628	17,470	17,166
REGION III									
Ramsey	2,936	2,728	2,662	2,393	2,364	2,377	2,405	2,463	2,413
Benson	1,472	1,456	1,414	1,559	1,519	1,436	1,420	1,405	1,381
Cavalier	1,444	1,338	1,244	1,190	1,156	1,104	1,102	1,101	1,070
Towner	719	688	679	701	683	644	619	644	613
Eddy	601	590	564	549	582	579	550	577	562
Rolette	3,026	3,083	2,997	3,042	2,953	2,931	3,023	3,080	3,108
TOTAL	10,198	9,883	9,560	9,434	9,257	9,071	9,119	9,250	9,147
REGION IV									
Grand Forks	10,509	10,357	10,275	10,276	10,305	10,389	10,630	10,887	10,932
Nelson	1,128	1,059	1,013	978	945	914	890	843	851
Walsh	2,888	2,593	2,530	2,486	2,497	2,437	2,424	2,357	2,351
Pembina	2,127	2,096	2,026	1,923	1,909	1,928	1,943	1,984	1,964
TOTAL	16,652	16,105	15,844	15,663	15,656	15,668	15,887	16,071	16,098
REGION V									
Cass	14,953	14,743	14,642	14,786	14,966	15,237	15,419	15,798	16,020
Traill	1,781	1,690	1,674	1,646	1,687	1,656	1,673	1,617	1,630
Steele	485	449	417	408	401	367	372	355	344
Ransom	1,288	1,220	1,195	1,180	1,165	1,155	1,174	1,179	1,162
Richland	3,179	3,080	3,083	3,068	3,114	3,141	3,233	3,253	3,328
Sargent	1,031	981	962	929	907	907	877	856	862
TOTAL	22,717	22,163	21,973	22,017	22,240	22,463	22,748	23,058	23,346
REGION VI									
Stutsman	4,255	4,128	3,972	3,995	3,953	3,911	3,939	3,916	3,900
Wells	1,390	1,286	1,228	1,196	1,160	1,145	1,100	1,087	1,062
McIntosh	916	831	796	750	739	694	662	670	676
Logan	685	648	624	589	563	555	533	512	496
Foster	993	1,028	991	965	920	869	843	833	831
Dickey	1,348	1,283	1,207	1,226	1,219	1,219	1,194	1,174	1,104
LaMoure	1,305	1,258	1,231	1,172	1,162	1,152	1,155	1,160	1,137
Barnes	2,312	2,225	2,164	2,136	2,083	2,114	2,091	2,066	2,068
Griggs	563	576	551	567	554	560	575	555	573
TOTAL	13,765	13,263	12,766	12,596	12,353	12,219	12,092	11,973	11,847
REGION VII									
Burleigh	10,489	10,356	10,257	10,386	10,518	10,566	10,708	10,677	10,825
McLean	2,749	2,768	2,763	2,868	2,707	2,626	2,588	2,596	2,558
Sheridan	366	343	330	310	309	303	282	273	244
Kidder	742	709	695	670	656	666	691	694	649
Emmons	1,347	1,299	1,194	1,139	1,094	1,024	965	931	867
Morton	5,510	5,381	5,451	5,533	5,422	5,339	5,228	5,228	5,202
Mercer	1,823	1,799	1,943	2,254	2,277	2,195	2,069	2,053	2,094
Oliver	445	445	431	452	422	430	432	454	457
Grant	829	796	778	791	756	699	682	613	586
Sioux	1,024	999	956	940	938	960	1,031	1,028	1,048
TOTAL	25,326	24,895	24,798	25,303	25,099	24,808	24,676	24,547	24,530
REGION VIII									
Stark	5,147	5,293	5,272	5,088	5,007	4,918	4,834	4,769	4,789
Slope	67	61	75	63	56	60	57	54	52
Hettinger	1,173	1,107	1,047	1,001	968	888	872	822	775
Golden Valley	528	518	543	529	505	501	523	496	509
Dunn	757	770	785	797	765	727	691	699	641
Bowman	985	940	920	918	898	904	863	851	830
Billings	110	121	112	109	102	97	102	109	121
Adams	651	616	611	594	569	578	565	557	557
TOTAL	9,418	9,426	9,365	9,099	8,870	8,673	8,507	8,357	8,274
STATE TOTAL	123,305	121,262	119,457	119,000	118,231	117,441	117,076	116,922	116,483

SOURCE: Department of Public Instruction, "Enrollment and Teachers Report" (printout PI3-030-AA)

Table 32
Population and Persons Enrolled in Grades 1-12, 1980 and 1987 by County

	Population		1980 to 1987 Change		Head Count Enrollments, Grades 1-12 for School Year			
					1980-81	1987-88	1980-81 to 1987-88	
	1980	1987 Estimate	#	%	#	#	#	%
REGION I								
Williams	22,237	23,700	1,463	6.6	4,361	4,417	56	1.3
Divide	3,494	3,000	-494	-14.1	488	429	-59	-12.1
McKenzie	7,132	7,600	468	6.6	1,357	1,350	-7	-0.5
TOTAL	**32,862**	**34,300**	**1,437**	**4.4**	**6,206**	**6,196**	**-10**	**-0.2**
REGION II								
Ward	58,392	62,500	4,108	7.0	11,166	10,554	-612	-5.5
Bottineau	9,239	8,700	-539	-5.8	1,771	1,573	-198	-11.2
Burke	3,822	3,400	-422	-11.0	784	680	-104	-14.0
McHenry	7,858	7,100	-758	-9.6	1,648	1,349	-299	-18.9
Mountrail	7,679	7,400	-279	-3.6	1,634	1,616	-18	-1.1
Pierce	6,166	5,500	-666	-10.8	1,260	987	-273	-21.7
Renville	3,608	3,500	-108	-3.0	904	751	-153	-16.6
TOTAL	**96,764**	**98,100**	**1,336**	**1.4**	**19,023**	**17,470**	**-1,553**	**-8.2**
REGION III								
Ramsey	13,048	13,100	52	0.4	2,936	2,463	-473	-16.1
Benson	7,944	7,500	-444	-5.6	1,472	1,405	-67	-4.6
Cavalier	7,636	6,500	-1,136	-14.9	1,444	1,101	-343	-23.8
Towner	4,052	3,900	-152	-3.8	719	644	-75	-10.4
Eddy	3,554	3,200	-354	-10.0	601	557	-44	-7.3
Rolette	12,177	12,300	123	1.0	3,026	3,080	54	1.8
TOTAL	**48,411**	**46,500**	**-1,911**	**-3.9**	**10,198**	**9,250**	**-948**	**-9.3**
REGION IV								
Grand Forks	66,100	70,500	4,400	6.7	10,509	10,887	378	3.6
Nelson	5,233	4,500	-733	-14.0	1,128	843	-285	-25.3
Walsh	15,371	14,900	-471	-3.1	2,888	2,357	-531	-18.4
Pembina	10,399	9,900	-499	-4.8	2,127	1,984	-143	-6.7
TOTAL	**97,103**	**99,800**	**2,697**	**2.8**	**16,652**	**16,071**	**-581**	**-3.5**
REGION V								
Cass	88,247	100,000	11,753	13.3	14,953	15,798	845	5.7
Traill	9,624	8,700	-924	-9.6	1,781	1,617	-164	-9.2
Steele	3,106	2,700	-406	-13.1	485	355	-130	-26.8
Ransom	6,698	6,200	-498	-7.4	1,288	1,179	-109	-8.5
Richland	19,207	19,900	693	3.6	3,179	3,253	74	2.3
Sargent	5,512	4,700	-812	-14.7	1,031	856	-175	-17.0
TOTAL	**132,394**	**142,200**	**9,806**	**7.4**	**22,717**	**23,058**	**341**	**1.5**
REGION VI								
Stutsman	24,154	23,800	-354	-1.5	4,255	3,916	-339	-8.0
Wells	6,979	6,400	-579	-8.3	1,390	1,087	-303	-21.8
McIntosh	4,800	4,200	-600	-12.5	916	670	-246	-26.9
Logan	3,493	3,000	-493	-14.1	685	512	-173	-25.3
Foster	4,611	4,300	-311	-6.7	993	833	-160	-16.1
Dickey	7,207	6,600	-607	-8.4	1,346	1,174	-172	-12.8
LaMoure	6,473	5,500	-973	-15.0	1,305	1,160	-145	-11.1
Barnes	13,960	13,300	-660	-4.7	2,312	2,066	-246	-10.6
Griggs	3,714	3,500	-214	-5.8	563	555	-8	-1.4
TOTAL	**75,391**	**70,600**	**-4,791**	**-6.4**	**13,765**	**11,973**	**-1,792**	**-13.0**
REGION VII								
Burleigh	54,811	62,000	7,189	13.1	10,489	10,677	188	1.8
McLean	12,383	11,600	-783	-6.3	2,749	2,596	-153	-5.6
Sheridan	2,819	2,400	-419	-14.9	368	273	-95	-25.8
Kidder	3,833	3,600	-233	-6.1	742	694	-48	-6.5
Emmons	5,877	5,400	-477	-8.1	1,347	931	-416	-30.9
Morton	25,177	26,100	923	3.7	5,510	5,228	-282	-5.1
Mercer	9,404	13,400	3,996	42.5	1,823	2,053	230	12.6
Oliver	2,495	2,400	-95	-3.8	445	454	9	2.0
Grant	4,274	3,900	-374	-8.8	829	613	-216	-26.1
Sioux	3,620	3,900	280	7.7	1,024	1,028	4	0.4
TOTAL	**124,693**	**134,700**	**10,007**	**8.0**	**25,326**	**24,547**	**-779**	**-3.1**
REGION VIII								
Stark	23,697	25,000	1,303	5.5	5,147	4,769	-378	-7.3
Slope	1,157	1,000	-157	-13.6	67	54	-13	-19.4
Hettinger	4,275	3,600	-675	-15.8	1,173	822	-351	-29.9
Golden Valley	2,391	2,300	-91	-3.8	528	496	-32	-6.1
Dunn	4,627	4,500	-127	-2.7	757	699	-58	-7.7
Bowman	4,229	4,000	-229	-5.4	985	851	-134	-13.6
Billings	1,138	1,100	-38	-3.3	110	109	-1	-0.9
Adams	3,584	3,400	-184	-5.1	651	557	-94	-14.4
TOTAL	**45,098**	**44,900**	**-198**	**-0.4**	**9,418**	**8,357**	**-1,061**	**-11.3**
STATE TOTAL	**652,717**	**671,100**	**18,383**	**2.8**	**123,305**	**116,922**	**-6,383**	**-5.2**

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics," PC80-1-B36 (Vol. 1, Chapter B), August 1982. Current estimates prepared by Job Service North Dakota (9/28/88). Head count enrollments--Department of Public Instruction (PI3-030-AA).

Table 33
Population By Age, Sex, and County, 1980
Both Sexes

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65+	Total Number	Total Percent
REGION I										
Williams	2,007	3,769	1,[illegible]	2,451	2,188	3,748	3,846	2,421	22,237	
Divide	243	524	[illegible]	186	199	529	886	705	3,494	
McKenzie	667	1,436	540	537	612	1,226	1,280	744	[illegible]	
TOTAL	**2,917**	**5,719**	**2,569**	**3,274**	**2,999**	**5,503**	**6,012**	**3,870**	**32,862**	
ROW PERCENT	8.9	17.4	7.8	10.0	9.1	16.7	18.3	11.8		100.0
REGION II										
Ward	5,579	10,332	4,637	7,718	5,969	10,395	8,459	5,267	58,382	
Bottineau	710	1,548	[illegible]	687	584	1,532	1,820	1,621	9,239	
Burke	247	659	229	207	208	584	951	737	3,822	
McHenry	575	1,387	569	465	515	1,200	1,699	1,448	7,858	
Mountrail	660	1,421	524	510	563	1,201	1,618	1,182	7,679	
Pierce	442	1,190	496	426	380	931	1,187	1,114	6,166	
Renville	250	698	219	208	241	608	736	628	3,608	
TOTAL	**8,463**	**17,235**	**7,431**	**10,221**	**8,460**	**16,451**	**16,506**	**11,997**	**96,764**	
ROW PERCENT	8.7	17.8	[illegible]	10.6	8.7	17.0	17.1	12.4		100.0
REGION III										
Ramsey	994	2,215	1,[illegible]	1,044	987	2,065	2,530	2,086	13,048	
Benson	784	1,702	588	554	512	1,147	1,481	1,176	[illegible]	
Cavalier	560	1,350	582	473	515	1,201	1,653	1,302	[illegible]	
Towner	285	660	279	278	248	585	915	802	4,052	
Eddy	280	544	239	230	241	494	797	729	3,554	
Rolette	1,385	2,862	1,[illegible]	965	874	1,861	1,959	1,141	[illegible]	
TOTAL	**4,288**	**9,333**	**3,945**	**3,544**	**3,377**	**7,353**	**9,335**	**7,236**	**48,411**	
ROW PERCENT	8.9	19.3	8.1	7.3	7.0	15.2	19.3	14.9		100.0
REGION IV										
Grand Forks	6,006	10,339	6,248	11,309	7,301	11,150	8,493	5,254	66,100	
Nelson	310	799	319	264	305	778	1,254	1,204	5,233	
Walsh	1,123	2,559	1,067	1,069	1,188	2,565	3,286	2,514	15,371	
Pembina	847	1,781	661	694	806	1,672	2,218	1,720	10,399	
TOTAL	**8,286**	**15,478**	**8,295**	**13,336**	**9,600**	**16,165**	**15,251**	**10,692**	**97,103**	
ROW PERCENT	8.5	15.9	8.5	13.7	8.9	16.7	15.7	11.0		99.9
REGION V										
Cass	6,924	13,339	[illegible]	12,434	9,964	16,074	13,958	8,438	88,247	
Traill	709	1,452	[illegible]	888	651	1,387	1,898	1,845	9,624	
Steele	245	501	229	183	203	509	731	505	3,106	
Ransom	507	1,130	442	394	479	1,029	1,439	1,278	6,698	
Richland	1,487	2,685	2,421	2,369	1,533	2,566	3,373	2,773	19,207	
Sargent	443	1,016	367	402	424	933	1,111	816	5,512	
TOTAL	**10,315**	**20,123**	**11,369**	**16,670**	**13,254**	**22,498**	**22,510**	**15,655**	**132,394**	
ROW PERCENT	7.8	15.2	8.6	12.6	100.0	17.0	17.0	11.8		100.0
REGION VI										
Stutsman	1,818	3,929	1,746	2,367	2,138	4,084	4,734	3,238	24,154	
Wells	472	1,202	486	411	421	1,039	1,535	1,413	6,979	
McIntosh	244	691	321	247	249	652	1,289	1,097	4,800	
Logan	223	616	287	203	168	503	908	585	3,493	
Foster	348	877	323	343	310	681	968	761	4,611	
Dickey	580	1,228	502	596	513	1,136	1,418	1,234	7,207	
LaMoure	495	1,136	434	419	422	941	1,456	1,170	6,473	
Barnes	1,023	2,119	1,232	1,343	1,048	2,072	2,720	2,403	13,960	
Griggs	260	576	209	222	261	554	891	745	3,714	
TOTAL	**5,563**	**12,374**	**5,546**	**6,151**	**5,530**	**11,662**	**15,919**	**12,646**	**75,391**	
ROW PERCENT	7.4	16.4	7.3	8.2	7.3	15.5	21.1	16.8		100.0
REGION VII										
Burleigh	4,716	9,657	4,433	6,155	5,713	10,663	8,875	4,599	54,811	
McLean	1,125	2,233	776	895	1,026	2,056	2,489	1,783	12,383	
Sheridan	190	479	188	162	156	451	736	457	2,819	
Kidder	320	712	263	241	260	593	892	552	3,833	
Emmons	387	1,224	503	501	293	870	1,387	912	[illegible]	
Morton	2,361	4,833	1,962	2,278	2,280	4,341	4,406	2,716	[illegible]	
Mercer	891	1,700	596	903	906	1,760	1,687	961	9,404	
Oliver	247	478	199	194	211	469	488	209	2,495	
Grant	326	828	302	239	294	662	960	663	4,274	
Sioux	461	950	307	310	276	585	535	196	3,620	
TOTAL	**11,024**	**23,094**	**9,529**	**11,678**	**11,415**	**22,450**	**22,455**	**13,048**	**128,893**	
ROW PERCENT	8.8	18.5	7.6	9.4	9.2	18.0	18.0	10.5		100.0
REGION VIII										
Stark	2,169	4,290	2,143	2,957	2,257	3,800	3,758	2,323	23,697	
Slope	95	219	91	87	86	169	279	131	1,157	
Hettinger	291	786	323	258	291	632	1,016	678	4,275	
Golden Valley	188	459	170	190	167	377	494	386	2,391	
Dunn	406	879	356	389	353	790	962	532	4,627	
Bowman	374	802	313	333	327	713	796	571	4,229	
Billings	93	225	104	85	88	195	251	97	1,138	
Adams	280	605	231	260	266	615	744	583	3,584	
TOTAL	**3,896**	**8,265**	**3,731**	**4,519**	**3,835**	**7,251**	**8,300**	**5,301**	**45,098**	
ROW PERCENT	8.6	18.3	8.3	10.0	8.5	16.1	18.4	11.8		100.0
STATE TOTAL	**54,752**	**111,621**	**52,415**	**69,393**	**58,470**	**109,333**	**116,288**	**80,445**	**652,717**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	17.1	8.0	10.6	9.0	16.8	17.8	12.3		100.0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics" PC80-1-B36 Vol. 1, Chapt. B1, August 1982.

Table 33 (continued)
Male

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65+	Total: Number	Total: Percent
REGION I										
Williams	1,070	1,882	901	1,299	1,234	1,996	1,887	1,079	11,110	
Divide	118	277	125	134	102	279	453	345	1,797	
McKenzie	340	736	298	318	332	653	651	376	3,714	
TOTAL	**1,528**	**2,895**	**1,326**	**1,751**	**1,668**	**2,882**	**2,991**	**1,800**	**16,841**	
ROW PERCENT	9.1	17.2	7.9	10.4	9.9	17.1	17.7	10.7		100.0
REGION II										
Ward	2,842	5,813	2,349	4,057	3,154	5,365	4,125	2,226	29,431	
Bottineau	372	775	360	362	313	779	886	780	4,627	
Burke	132	320	121	113	113	295	467	164	1,925	
McHenry	322	740	317	263	275	607	845	710	4,079	
Mountrail	342	721	271	269	287	615	813	569	3,887	
Pierce	248	636	267	208	190	467	587	492	3,095	
Renville	135	370	110	112	140	311	365	295	1,856	
TOTAL	**4,393**	**8,875**	**3,815**	**5,382**	**4,472**	**8,439**	**8,088**	**5,436**	**48,900**	
ROW PERCENT	9.0	18.1	7.8	11.0	9.1	17.3	16.5	11.1		99.9
REGION III										
Ramsey	516	1,110	589	490	490	1,052	1,271	898	6,416	
Benson	403	886	308	302	256	597	749	580	4,081	
Cavalier	292	706	304	279	260	623	837	621	3,922	
Towner	135	324	160	150	140	305	454	358	2,026	
Eddy	146	282	136	128	126	252	384	348	1,802	
Rolette	676	1,455	587	441	412	938	973	619	6,101	
TOTAL	**2,168**	**4,763**	**2,084**	**1,790**	**1,684**	**3,767**	**4,668**	**3,344**	**24,248**	
ROW PERCENT	8.9	19.6	8.6	7.4	6.9	15.5	19.3	13.8		100.0
REGION IV										
Grand Forks	3,094	5,279	3,260	6,117	3,890	5,801	4,213	2,080	33,734	
Nelson	164	402	183	147	172	401	638	363	2,670	
Walsh	589	1,314	565	563	626	1,304	1,594	1,137	7,692	
Pembina	428	901	329	378	443	856	1,108	776	5,219	
TOTAL	**4,275**	**7,896**	**4,337**	**7,205**	**5,131**	**8,362**	**7,553**	**4,556**	**49,315**	
ROW PERCENT	8.7	16.0	8.8	14.6	10.4	17.0	15.3	9.2		100.0
REGION V										
Cass	3,533	6,914	3,607	6,106	4,997	8,355	6,866	3,336	43,714	
Traill	322	756	381	451	352	717	926	806	4,711	
Steele	110	257	126	104	116	255	376	247	1,591	
Ransom	272	564	240	202	254	538	736	603	3,409	
Richland	761	1,354	1,403	1,390	863	1,311	1,668	1,197	9,947	
Sargent	238	521	204	229	240	493	565	392	2,882	
TOTAL	**5,236**	**10,366**	**5,961**	**8,482**	**6,822**	**11,669**	**11,137**	**6,581**	**66,254**	
ROW PERCENT	7.9	15.6	9.0	12.8	10.3	17.6	16.8	9.9		99.9
REGION VI										
Stutsman	1,000	2,025	899	1,190	1,102	2,049	2,316	1,365	11,946	
Wells	238	624	265	218	230	512	741	669	3,497	
McIntosh	111	369	176	129	137	313	657	479	2,371	
Logan	107	328	161	120	85	244	467	279	1,791	
Foster	160	479	194	170	159	339	471	352	2,284	
Dickey	303	658	248	309	282	569	706	538	3,613	
LaMoure	246	569	231	235	239	485	728	530	3,263	
Barnes	534	1,061	586	709	556	1,063	1,340	1,041	6,890	
Griggs	135	300	127	113	158	287	445	363	1,928	
TOTAL	**2,834**	**6,413**	**2,847**	**3,193**	**2,948**	**5,861**	**7,871**	**5,616**	**37,583**	
ROW PERCENT	7.5	17.1	7.6	8.5	7.8	15.6	20.9	14.9		99.9
REGION VII										
Burleigh	2,475	4,879	2,155	2,796	2,876	5,405	4,305	1,859	26,750	
McLean	585	1,159	419	470	522	1,104	1,256	861	6,376	
Sheridan	104	253	101	83	80	231	375	227	1,454	
Kidder	166	376	138	139	134	307	444	255	1,959	
Emmons	208	611	263	161	162	428	705	440	2,978	
Morton	1,204	2,542	995	1,165	1,207	2,214	2,241	1,128	12,696	
Mercer	474	861	318	490	497	956	872	431	4,899	
Oliver	129	273	95	107	108	247	256	107	1,322	
Grant	165	463	172	133	151	338	480	320	2,224	
Sioux	256	491	156	157	148	285	264	89	1,846	
TOTAL	**5,766**	**11,908**	**4,812**	**5,701**	**5,887**	**11,515**	**11,198**	**5,717**	**62,504**	
ROW PERCENT	9.2	19.1	7.7	9.1	9.4	18.4	17.9	9.1		99.9
REGION VIII										
Stark	1,092	2,159	1,076	1,537	1,223	1,969	1,808	1,014	11,878	
Slope	52	108	53	53	45	90	148	63	612	
Hettinger	149	389	168	135	167	326	500	319	2,153	
Golden Valley	98	250	94	78	98	193	235	164	1,210	
Dunn	217	427	187	224	196	397	491	281	2,420	
Bowman	199	411	161	169	168	358	396	260	2,122	
Billings	48	102	53	54	48	99	137	55	596	
Adams	155	298	113	135	134	321	357	277	1,790	
TOTAL	**2,010**	**4,144**	**1,905**	**3,385**	**2,079**	**3,753**	**4,072**	**2,633**	**22,781**	
ROW PERCENT	8.8	18.2	8.3	10.5	9.1	16.5	17.9	10.7		100.0
STATE TOTAL	**28,210**	**57,240**	**27,087**	**35,889**	**30,691**	**56,248**	**57,578**	**35,683**	**328,426**	
ROW PERCENT	8.6	17.4	8.3	10.9	9.4	17.1	17.5	10.8		100.0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics"
PC80-1-B36 Vol. 1, Chapt. B1, August 1982.

Table 33 (continued)
Female

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65+	Total Number	Total Percent
REGION I										
Williams	937	1,877	814	1,152	954	1,792	1,959	1,342	10,927	
Divide	125	247	97	82	97	256	453	360	1,697	
McKenzie	327	700	232	289	280	573	629	368	3,198	
TOTAL	**1,389**	**2,824**	**1,243**	**1,523**	**1,331**	**2,621**	**3,021**	**2,070**	**16,022**	
ROW PERCENT	8.7	17.6	7.8	9.5	8.3	16.4	18.8	12.9		100.0
REGION II										
Ward	2,737	5,019	2,288	3,661	2,815	5,030	4,370	3,041	28,961	
Bottineau	338	773	377	325	271	753	934	841	4,612	
Burke	115	339	108	94	95	289	484	373	1,897	
McHenry	253	647	252	202	240	593	854	738	3,779	
Mountrail	318	700	253	241	276	586	805	613	3,792	
Pierce	194	554	229	218	190	464	600	622	3,071	
Renville	115	328	109	98	101	297	371	333	1,752	
TOTAL	**4,070**	**8,360**	**3,616**	**4,839**	**3,988**	**8,012**	**8,418**	**6,561**	**47,864**	
ROW PERCENT	8.5	17.5	7.6	10.1	8.3	16.7	17.6	13.7		100.0
REGION III										
Ramsey	478	1,105	538	554	497	1,013	1,259	1,188	6,632	
Benson	381	836	280	252	256	550	732	596	3,883	
Cavalier	268	644	278	194	255	578	816	681	3,714	
Towner	150	336	119	128	108	280	461	444	2,026	
Eddy	134	262	103	102	115	242	413	381	1,752	
Pierce	709	1,407	543	524	462	923	986	602	6,156	
TOTAL	**2,120**	**4,590**	**1,861**	**1,754**	**1,693**	**3,586**	**4,667**	**3,892**	**24,163**	
ROW PERCENT	8.8	19.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	14.8	19.3	16.1		100.0
REGION IV										
Grand Forks	2,912	5,060	2,988	5,192	3,411	5,349	4,280	3,174	32,366	
Nelson	146	397	136	117	133	377	616	641	2,563	
Walsh	534	1,245	502	506	562	1,261	1,692	1,377	7,679	
Pembina	419	880	332	316	363	816	1,110	944	5,180	
TOTAL	**4,011**	**7,582**	**3,958**	**6,131**	**4,469**	**7,803**	**7,698**	**6,136**	**47,788**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	15.9	8.3	12.8	9.4	16.3	16.1	12.8		100.0
REGION V										
Cass	3,391	6,425	3,509	6,328	4,967	7,719	7,092	5,102	44,533	
Traill	387	696	413	437	299	670	972	1,039	4,913	
Steele	175	244	103	79	87	254	355	258	1,515	
Ransom	235	566	202	192	225	491	703	575	3,289	
Richland	726	1,331	1,018	979	670	1,255	1,705	1,576	9,260	
Sargent	205	495	163	173	184	440	546	424	2,630	
TOTAL	**5,079**	**9,757**	**5,408**	**8,188**	**6,432**	**10,829**	**11,373**	**9,074**	**66,140**	
ROW PERCENT	7.7	14.7	8.2	12.4	9.7	16.4	17.2	13.7		100.0
REGION VI										
Stutsman	918	1,904	847	1,177	1,036	2,035	2,418	1,873	12,208	
Wells	234	578	221	193	191	527	794	744	3,482	
McIntosh	133	322	155	118	112	339	632	618	2,429	
Logan	116	288	126	83	83	259	441	306	1,702	
Foster	188	398	169	173	151	342	497	409	2,327	
Dickey	277	570	254	287	231	567	712	696	3,594	
LaMoure	249	567	203	184	183	456	728	640	3,210	
Barnes	489	1,058	646	634	492	1,009	1,380	1,362	7,070	
Griggs	125	276	78	109	103	267	446	382	1,786	
TOTAL	**2,729**	**5,961**	**2,699**	**2,958**	**2,582**	**5,801**	**8,048**	**7,030**	**37,808**	
ROW PERCENT	7.2	15.8	7.1	7.8	6.8	15.3	21.3	18.6		99.9
REGION VII										
Burleigh	2,241	4,778	2,278	3,359	2,837	5,258	4,570	2,740	28,061	
McLean	540	1,074	357	425	504	952	1,233	922	6,007	
Sheridan	86	226	87	79	76	220	361	230	1,365	
Kidder	154	336	125	102	126	286	448	297	1,874	
Emmons	179	613	240	140	131	442	682	472	2,899	
Morton	1,157	2,291	967	1,113	1,073	2,127	2,165	1,588	12,481	
Mercer	417	839	278	413	409	804	815	530	4,505	
Oliver	118	205	104	87	103	222	232	102	1,173	
Grant	161	365	130	106	141	324	480	343	2,050	
Sioux	205	459	151	153	128	300	271	107	1,774	
TOTAL	**5,258**	**11,186**	**4,717**	**5,977**	**5,528**	**10,935**	**11,257**	**7,331**	**62,189**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	18.0	7.6	9.6	8.9	17.6	18.1	11.8		100.0
REGION VIII										
Stark	1,077	2,131	1,067	1,420	1,034	1,831	1,950	1,309	11,819	
Slope	43	111	38	34	41	79	131	68	545	
Hettinger	142	397	155	123	124	306	516	359	2,122	
Golden Valley	90	209	76	72	69	184	259	222	1,181	
Dunn	189	452	169	165	157	353	471	251	2,207	
Bowman	175	391	152	164	159	355	400	311	2,107	
Billings	49	123	51	31	40	96	114	42	542	
Adams	125	307	118	125	132	294	387	306	1,794	
TOTAL	**1,886**	**4,121**	**1,826**	**2,134**	**1,756**	**3,498**	**4,228**	**2,868**	**22,317**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	18.5	8.2	9.6	7.9	15.7	18.9	12.8		100.0
STATE TOTAL	**26,542**	**54,381**	**25,328**	**33,504**	**27,779**	**53,085**	**58,710**	**44,962**	**324,291**	
ROW PERCENT	8.2	16.8	7.8	10.3	8.6	16.4	18.1	13.8		100.0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics"
PC80-1-B36 Vol. 1, Chapt. B, August 1982.

Map Showing the Main Topographic Areas in North Dakota

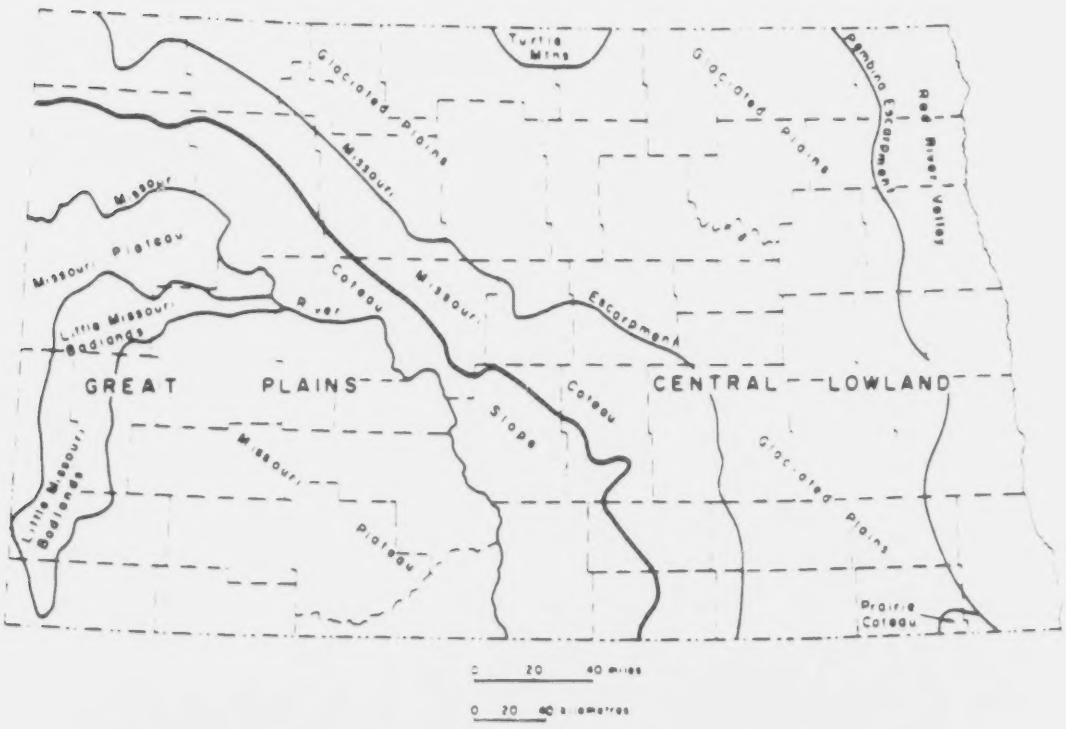

Figure 1. Map showing the main topographic areas in North Dakota. The term "gently sloping" refers to areas that have slopes of less than 8 percent (4° 35'). Local relief is defined as the maximum difference in elevation within any township-sized area.

EXPLANATION

CENTRAL LOWLAND

Red River Valley: Flat plain resulting from sedimentation on the floor of glacial Lake Agassiz; more than 95 percent of the area is gently sloping with local relief less than 25 feet in most places.

Pembina Escarpment: Steep, glacially-modified escarpment that marks the boundary between the Red River Valley and the Glaciated Plains.

Glaciated Plains: Rolling, glaciated landscape; more than 80 percent of the area is gently sloping with local relief generally less than 100 feet in most places, but ranging up to 100 to 300 feet in some places.

Prairie Coteau and Turtle Mountains: Hummocky, glaciated irregular plains that resulted from collapse of supergiacial sediment; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 300 to 500 feet.

Missouri Escarpment: Steep, glacially-modified escarpment that marks the boundary between the Glaciated Plains and the Missouri Coteau.

Missouri Coteau: Hummocky, glaciated irregular plains that resulted from collapse of supergiacial sediment; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 100 to 300 feet.

GREAT PLAINS

Coteau Slope: Rolling to hilly plains east of the Missouri River that have both erosional and glacial landforms; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 300 to 500 feet.

Missouri Plateau: Rolling to hilly plains except in badlands areas; some evidence of glaciation near the Missouri River; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 300 to 500 feet.

Little Missouri Badlands: Rugged, deeply-eroded, hilly area along the Little Missouri River; gentle slopes characterize 20 to 50 percent of the area and local relief is commonly over 500 feet.

SOURCE: The Face of North Dakota, The Geologic Story, by John P. Bluemle, Educational Series 11, North Dakota Geological Survey.

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JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA
LOCAL OFFICES

Region 1
Williston Regional Office
422 First Avenue West
Williston, North Dakota 58801
Telephone 572-7771

Region 2
Minot Regional Office
3416 North Broadway
Minot, North Dakota 58701
Telephone 852-2164

New Town District Office
P.O. Box 477
New Town, North Dakota 58763
Telephone 627-4390

Region 3
Devils Lake Regional Office
301 South College Drive
Devils Lake, North Dakota 58301
Telephone 662-2181

Rolla District Office
Six Northwest First Street
Rolla, North Dakota 58367
Telephone 477-5631

Region 4
Grand Forks Regional Office
2016 South Washington
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201
Telephone 777-3711

Grafton District Office
728 Hill Avenue South
Grafton, North Dakota 58237
Telephone 352-2202

UND Placement Office
Room 141, McCannel Hall
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201
Telephone 777-3904

Region 5
Fargo Regional Office
1350 32nd Street South
Fargo, North Dakota 58103
Telephone 237-7113

Region 5--Continued
Wahpeton District Office
524 Second Avenue North
Wahpeton, North Dakota 58075
Telephone 671-2711

NDSU
Placement Bureau
211 Ceres Hall
Fargo, North Dakota 58105
Telephone 237-7111

Region 6
Jamestown Regional Office
429 Second Street Southwest
Jamestown, North Dakota 58401
Telephone 251-2256

Valley City District Office
2425 West Main
Valley City, North Dakota 58072
Telephone 845-7261

Region 7
Bismarck Regional Office
216 Second Street
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Telephone 224-2880

Mandan District Office
501 First Street Northwest
Mandan, North Dakota 58554
Telephone 663-6461

Beulah District Office
119 East Main
Beulah, North Dakota, 58523
Telephone Number 873-5607

Region 8
Dickinson Regional Office
66 Osborn Drive
Dickinson, North Dakota 58601
Telephone 227-2361

Teacher Placement Service
1000 East Divide Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Telephone 224-3497

Veterans Employment
and Training Service
1000 East Divide
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Telephone 224-2865